

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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EIGHT PAGES  
FROM SUNDAY'S  
**The New York Times**  
WEEKLY REVIEW  
INSIDE TODAY

**Romanians to get  
more food to  
quiet unrest**

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## Tough fight expected over plans to cut budget

BY AVI TEMKIN

Opposition increased yesterday to some of the proposed cuts in the NIS 49 billion state budget due to be presented to the cabinet today by Finance Minister Moshe Nissim.

Hostility focused on the intended cuts in social services and subsidies for public transportation and basic foodstuffs.

No debate is expected at today's special cabinet meeting. Ministers will be able to react to the proposals at a later date. The finance minister is expected to tell his colleagues that a cut of NIS 755 million is necessary to prevent an increase in the government deficit from its current level of NIS 1.2 billion.

But from statements made by several ministers, it appears that the budget will face an uphill battle before gaining Knesset approval. Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, Health Minister Shoshana Arbel-Almosino, Labour and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Katsav and Transport Minister Haim Corfu have already expressed opposition to cuts affecting their ministries, while Economics Minister Gad Ya'acobi has expressed reservations about the budget and called for a change in its priorities.

Navon fiercely opposes the proposed reduction of NIS 140m. in his ministry budget, which would entail charging education fees based on means tests.

Arbel-Almosino will oppose the proposed introduction of user charges for medical services, including NIS 4 for a visit to the doctor and NIS 10 for each day of hospitalization. These two steps are designed to save NIS40 million.

Katsav said yesterday in a radio interview that he would oppose the proposed cuts in the child allowance, which would save NIS 160m.

Corfu said the proposed cuts were also heard from the head of the Likud faction in the Histadrut, MK Ya'acov Shamai, who said he would oppose the NIS 300 million cuts in subsidies.

Nissim is expected to tell ministers that the coming year will be a very difficult one. Not only will the government be paying back over NIS 6b. to holders of bank shares, but many loans taken out by the government in 1973 will mature in the coming fiscal year.



An ill-fated South Korean plane which has been missing in the Burma area since yesterday with 115 people on board is seen here as it made an emergency belly-landing at Seoul airport in September. Report, page 3.

FM doubts report on Carlucci stand

## Peres asserts U.S. still favours peace parley

By BRADLEY BURSTON, BENNY MORRIS and WOLF BLITZER

Vice Premier Shimon Peres yesterday rejected reports that the U.S. is retreating from its support of the concept of an international Middle East peace conference.

Speaking to reporters after a memorial service at David Ben-Gurion's grave, Peres quoted U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's endorsement of such a conference at the close of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's recent visit to the U.S. as evidence of continued American backing of the idea.

Reacting to reports that U.S. Secretary of Defence Frank Carlucci opposes or is disillusioned with the concept, Peres told reporters that "what you heard were not Carlucci's words, but remarks leaked and attributed to Carlucci." Peres added that he would wait to read Carlucci's exact text and that he had "grown accustomed to having statements quoted inaccurately."

On Shamir's comment that Carlucci's reported opposition spelled the death of the conference idea, Peres declared that the "large number of past obituaries for the peace process" suggested that the idea would live through "many obituaries to come."

Speaking on November 11 to the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, Carlucci reportedly spoke pessimis-

tically of convening the conference before January 1989. But Carlucci said that the U.S. would move in the coming months to help set the ground rules for such a meeting.

Referring to recent Jordanian initiatives, Peres said that a real opportunity for successful negotiations had arisen, and that Shamir's attempts to "sow fear and threats" in the path of peace revealed the premier's "innermost thoughts."

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office yesterday said that Carlucci's statement that there was no possibility of convening a conference before the end of the Reagan administration (in January 1989) complements Shamir's view that the conference idea is a non-starter and that the sooner the Arab leaders understand this, the sooner they will agree to Shamir's demand for direct Israeli-Arab talks as the only way of resolving the Middle East conflict.

The sources said that "now that the Americans have abandoned the idea, it will be easier to persuade the Arabs to enter into direct negotiations with Israel."

At Sde Boker, Peres said that if Ben-Gurion had not accepted the principle of territorial compromise, there would not have been a Jewish State today. "Ben-Gurion recognized that a Jewish State that was not 'whole' was preferable to a 'whole' Land of Israel without a Jewish State."

## Five hurt in areas unrest

By JOEL GREENBERG and BRADLEY BURSTON

IDF troops shot and wounded five Palestinian youths yesterday during violent protests in the territories to mark the 40th anniversary of the 1947 UN partition decision. Five petrol bomb attacks were reported, but there were no casualties.

Military sources said an 18-year-old youth was shot in the ankle at the Balata refugee camp near Nablus when he fled as troops tried to apprehend him at about 5 a.m. The youth was masked and carried an iron bar studded with nails, the sources said. He was taken to Rafidia Hospital in Nablus. The youth, Abd al-Ghani Sawalmeh, had been held previously in Far'a prison, according to the sources.

Several hours after the incident, scores of youths, some of whose faces were hidden by keffiyehs, marched in the camp, raising Palestinian flags and hurling stones at troops. The soldiers used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse the crowd, and later opened fire, wounding two youths in their legs. A curfew was imposed on the camp.

Troops used tear gas to disperse protesters who pelted them with stones in the old quarter of Nablus. Other stone-throwing incidents were reported elsewhere in the northern West Bank and in Ramallah. Pupils left classes in several Nablus schools, and demonstrated at (Continued on Back Page)

Army chief reveals third glider was sent

## IDF won't be rushed in judging camp officers

By DAVID RUDGE, ASHER WALLFISH and JOSHUA BRILLIANT

Jerusalem Post Reporters METULLA. -- Failings uncovered by last Wednesday's terrorist attack near Kiryat Shmona, in which six soldiers were killed and seven wounded, are being rectified. Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Dan Shomron said here yesterday.

In a meeting with heads of front-line settlements, Shomron said the IDF had suitable ways of dealing with any further airborne terrorist infiltration attempts.

In response to demands by politicians and the media that those responsible for the confused response to the attack be given the boot, Shomron insisted that the IDF was in no hurry to apportion blame simply in order to mollify those who wanted to hear that some action had been taken.

Shomron, who was accompanied by OC Northern Command Aluf Yossi Peled, said inquiries into the attack were continuing. "When there are concrete accusations against officers, they will be given the opportunity to have their say," he said.

In a similar vein Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and De-

fence Committee, at an extraordinary session at the Defence Ministry in Tel Aviv, that he had no intention of making hasty accusations against officers and soldiers involved in the hang-glider affair, since the IDF had legal procedures of its own which had to be followed.

Rabin told the committee that it was clear that several things were not as they should have been: from the non-deployment of the camp alert squad following the warning, to the behaviour of the guard at the gate and the actions of the operations officer who was in charge that night.

In an earlier meeting with border settlement heads in Nahariya, Shomron said there had actually been three terrorists in three hang-

gliders, and not two as reported earlier. He did not elaborate on what had happened to the third infiltrator and glider.

The chief of general staff emphasized that, although there had been no hang-glider infiltration attempts for several years, the warning had been raised and acted upon. There were no actual sightings because it was dark, only reports of noise in the air.

It would have been understandable, therefore, if the reports had been ignored. As it happened, they were taken seriously, except in the Nahal base that was attacked, and the region was put on alert. He said that it seemed likely that the infiltrator who attacked the Nahal camp did not even know where he was.

Shomron maintained that despite the consequences of last Wednesday's incident, Nahal was an excellent unit. His comments were echoed by Peled, who praised Nahal's work, both in training and operational missions.

Peled said the Nahal soldiers performed their duties as well as any other unit. "Despite the tragedy, I would not recommend inflicting further damage on top of what has already been done. They do difficult work very successfully," he insisted.

Settlement leaders also praised the performance of Nahal units and rejected the idea that they should be disbanded.

The heads of the confrontation-line towns and villages also ex- (Continued on Back Page)



Rav-Aluf Dan Shomron. (Feinblatt/Media)

## France and Iran 'settling embassy war'

PARIS (AFP). -- France and Iran

yesterday were moving towards a solution in their bitter "war of the embassies," after an Iranian Embassy interpreter suspected of a role in bloody Paris bombings was allowed to fly home and two French hostages were freed by a pro-Iranian group in Lebanon.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said that he expected the two sides would be able to end their blockade of each other's embassies, and settle a nine-year-old financial dispute, enabling progress on "the solution to the other problems pertaining to Franco-Iranian relations."

There was immediate speculation that the move was a result of the negotiations that led to the release

of two French hostages Friday in Lebanon.

Vahid Gerdji left the Iranian Embassy just 48 hours after Jean-Louis Normandin, 36, and Roger Aque, 31, were freed in Beirut by their Shi'ite Moslem kidnappers. They arrived home on Saturday.

Gerdji, the interpreter who had been held up since July in the Paris embassy after refusing to answer questions about the bombings, walked free from the Paris High Court with no charges being pressed against him, the French public prosecutor's office said.

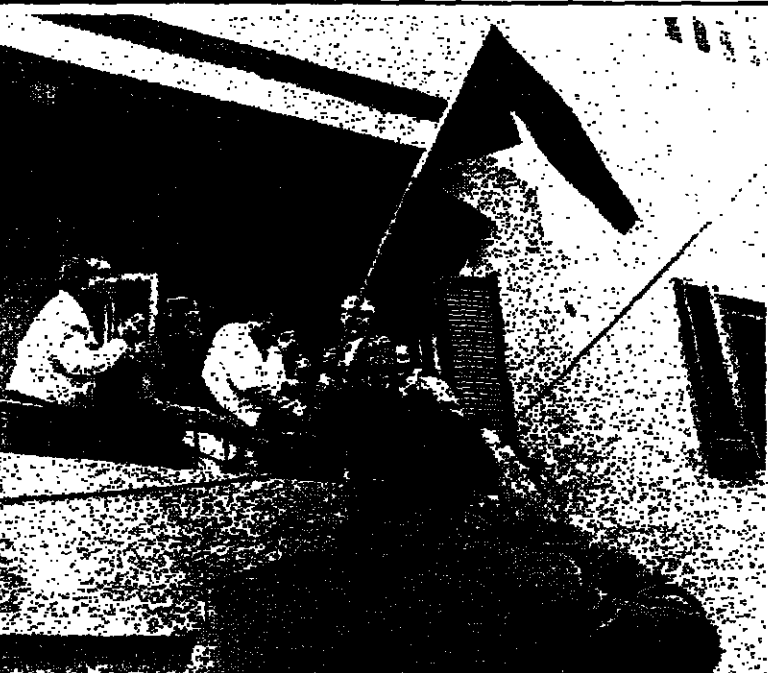
He was whisked from the courthouse under police escort to Paris's Le Bourget airport, where he left

aboard a privately-chartered Falcon-50 twin-jet, which was to stop over in Cyprus before continuing for Teheran.

Gerdji, who has no diplomatic status, according to French authorities, had been at the centre of a tit-for-tat exchange of actions by Paris and Teheran.

After he rejected a legal summons calling him to answer questions, French police ringed the Paris embassy, checking the identity of everyone entering or leaving the building.

Iran then accused the French first secretary in Teheran, Paul Torri, of espionage, and surrounded the French Embassy in Teheran.



The Palestinian flag is raised in Cairo yesterday as the PLO office reopens. (AFP)

## PLO reopens Cairo office after seven months

CAIRO (Reuters). -- Palestine Liberation Organization officials yesterday reopened their headquarters here after a seven-month enforced closure.

After unfurling the Palestinian flag, Zohdi Kodra, the top Palestinian representative in Cairo, told reporters that the office, shut by Egypt in a row over PLO criticism of its ties with Israel, would be open for business today.

He said he hoped five other PLO

offices in the city would also reopen shortly.

Egypt's decision to let the offices function again was conveyed to Kodra by Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel-Maguid. A beaming Kodra said he had relayed the message to PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's office.

Mubarak angrily slammed the doors shut on PLO offices here following a Palestine National Council (PNC) resolution in Algiers last (Continued on Page Seven)

## Turkey's ruling party takes early poll lead

ANKARA (Reuters). -- Turkey's ruling conservative party took an early lead in yesterday's parliamentary election, which was widely expected to give Prime Minister Turgut Ozal a fresh five-year mandate for economic reforms.

His Motherland Party took 39.07 per cent of the first 541,278 votes counted, enough for a comfortable majority in the expanded 450-seat parliament, official sources said.

About 26 million people voted in the most open election since the 1980 coup which crushed extremist violence.

Nato-member Turkey, which applied last April to join the European Community, is keen to brush up its democratic image tarnished by the 1980 coup and three years of military rule.

The sources said the main opposition Social Democrat Populist Party (SDPP) had taken 24.46 per cent of the vote so far and the right-of-centre True Path Party (TPP), 18.89 per cent. The four other parties, including the Moslem fundamentalist group, were all below the 10 per cent needed to take seats in parliament.

Ozal, 60, had campaigned on his record of political stability and economic liberalization since taking office in 1983's military-supervised elections.

Dilek Ocal, an SDPP official election observer, said that the polling had been completely free.

The only report of violence came from the southeast, where five people were injured by clubs and stones in factional clashes outside a polling station at Caykara village.

## Sephardi leaders blast 'religious fanaticism'

By CHARLES HOFFMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter Nessim Gaon, president of the World Sephardi Federation, last night defended the "Sephardi tradition of moderation" and vowed that "we will take strong action to prevent our children from falling prey to religious fanaticism."

Gaon spoke after arriving in Israel with several members of the WSF board of governors for the World Sephardi Congress which opens in

Jerusalem tonight. Some 400 Sephardi activists from 18 countries will take part.

Sephardi leader Steven Shalom of New York blasted the religious extremists "who have taken over our yeshivot."

Gaon said that one of the aims of the congress is to strengthen the role of the Sephardim in Israel and the Diaspora, as a force for religious tolerance. Another goal is to discuss (Continued on Back Page)

Hopes of normalization of ties between Athens and Jerusalem

## Israel expects much from Greek FM's visit

By BENNY MORRIS

Post Diplomatic Correspondent Israeli officials are counting on the visit here of Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, which begins this afternoon, becoming a milestone on the road to the normalization of relations between the two countries -- relations that have fluctuated from cold to lukewarm over more than three decades and remain

an anomaly within the context of Israeli-Western European ties.

Jerusalem hopes that Papoulias's assumption next July of the presidency of the EC Council of Ministers will propel Athens toward the next major step in improved relations, which, from Israel's perspective, should be either de jure recognition of Israel and/or the upgrading of the current diplomatic missions to

full embassies in both countries.

At present, Greece and Israel have "diplomatic representation" offices, respectively, in Tel Aviv and Athens, though the head of these missions is in both cases a full ambassador. Greece is the only EC country with such unusual relations with Israel (though Ireland, while having full diplomatic ties, has no resident ambassador here).

This situation stems from Greece's decision in 1948-49 to recognize the new Jewish state de facto but not de jure. Greece then explained its decision on the basis of the precarious position of the then large Greek minority in Egypt. (Greece has traditionally had a protective attitude towards the Greek Diaspora, similar to Israel's toward (Continued on Back Page)

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|                | 29.11.87 | MDL | MAX |        |
|----------------|----------|-----|-----|--------|
|                | C        | F   | F   |        |
| AMSTERDAM      | 2        | 36  | 8   | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS       | 1        | 34  | 7   | Clear  |
| BIRMINGHAM     | 2        | 36  | 9   | Cloudy |
| CHICAGO        | 6        | 43  | 11  | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN     | 4        | 39  | 5   | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT      | 2        | 36  | 5   | Cloudy |
| GENEVA         | 2        | 36  | 5   | Cloudy |
| Helsinki       | 2        | 36  | 3   | Cloudy |
| HONG KONG      | 9        | 48  | 9   | Clear  |
| JOHANNESBURG   | 12       | 54  | 24  | Clear  |
| LONDON         | 1        | 34  | 5   | Cloudy |
| MADRID         | -2       | 28  | 10  | Cloudy |
| MONTREAL       | -10      | 14  | 2   | Cloudy |
| NEW YORK       | 1        | 34  | 7   | Cloudy |
| OSLO           | -5       | 23  | -2  | Clear  |
| PARIS          | 0        | 32  | 8   | Clear  |
| RIO DE JANEIRO | 13       | 55  | 29  | Cloudy |
| SAO PAULO      | 17       | 63  | 27  | Cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM      | 1        | 34  | 2   | Cloudy |
| TOKYO          | 7        | 45  | 10  | Cloudy |
| TORONTO        | 1        | 34  | 1   | Cloudy |
| VIENNA         | 0        | 32  | 5   | Cloudy |
| ZURICH         | 2        | 36  | 4   | Cloudy |

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|             | Yesterday's | Yesterday's | Today's |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
|             | Humidity    | Min-Max     | Max     |
| Jerusalem   | 21          | 14-28       | 20      |
| Golan       | 28          | 11-18       | 18      |
| Nahariya    | 53          | -           | 24      |
| Safed       | 22          | 11-16       | 17      |
| Haifa Port  | 20          | -           | 25      |
| Tiberias    | 30          | 17-26       | 26      |
| Nazareth    | 28          | 14-23       | 22      |
| Afula       | 18          | 10-26       | 26      |
| Shomron     | 21          | 13-21       | 21      |
| Tel Aviv    | 63          | 13-25       | 25      |
| B-G Airport | 16          | 11-27       | 27      |
| Jericho     | 25          | 15-27       | 27      |
| Gaza        | 85          | 14-20       | 22      |
| Beersheba   | 22          | 10-26       | 26      |
| Eilat       | 23          | 15-27       | 27      |

**ARRIVALS**  
Mrs. Charlotte Jacobson, Treasurer, JNF of America, for the WZO Congress and meetings at KKL.

## Vanunu appeal against in camera proceedings to High Court today

**Jerusalem Post Staff**  
The High Court of Justice is expected to consider this morning the appeal of Mordechai Vanunu against the ruling of the Jerusalem District Court that his defence be held in camera. Vanunu, a former technician at the Dimona nuclear installation, is charged with treason and espionage. He filed his appeal two weeks ago.  
Vanunu's trial resumes tomorrow after a three-month recess.  
David Horowitz adds from London: New evidence has been published here concerning how Vanunu was "lured back to Israel" after selling Israel's nuclear "secrets" to the Sunday Times last year.

According to yesterday's *Observer* newspaper, the full name of the blonde Mossad agent involved in his alleged abduction was Cindy Henin.  
Henin reportedly paid cash for two British Airways tickets to Rome on September 30, 1986, persuading Vanunu with the promise of sex to accompany her on the flight. Once in Rome, according to previous reports, Vanunu was drugged and smuggled back to Israel by boat.

## New postings for Israeli envoys

**Post Diplomatic Correspondent**  
The Foreign Ministry appointments committee yesterday named Moshe Yegar, the outgoing consul general in New York, to be Israel's next ambassador to Stockholm. The appointment requires cabinet approval.  
The committee also named the ministry spokesman, Ehud Gol, as the next consul general in Rio de Janeiro.  
The present ambassador to Liberia, Arye Itzhan, a former police inspector general, has been named the next head of Israel's interest section in Nairobi. The ambassadorial level of the appointment reflects the importance Israel attaches to relations with Kenya as well as the hope that these will be restored, in due course, to full ambassadorial level.  
Benad Avital, director of the Foreign Ministry's African Department, was named the new ambassador to Thailand, and Uri Prossor was named ambassador to Jamaica.

**Geula: Erase Partition Day**  
TEL AVIV (Itim). — Tebiya MK Geula Cohen yesterday urged that Israel erase November 29, Partition Day, from its official calendar. She said the UN's partition decision had lost all its validity, and expressed the hope that a new Israel government would arise which would declare a new Greater Israel.

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## HOME NEWS

# Zvili candidacy for WZO may bring Labour trouble

**By MENACHEM SHALEV**  
**Post Political Reporter**  
Labour Party leaders yesterday privately expressed concern that the candidacy of Nissim Zvili for the chairmanship of the World Zionist Organization could lead to yet another sharp confrontation with the American partners in the Jewish Agency.

Zvili, head of the Agency's Settlement Department, has emerged as the early frontrunner in the search for Labour's candidate for WZO chairman. The final decision will be taken by the party's central committee on Thursday in Tel Aviv. The other declared candidates are MKs Simha Dinitz and Mordechai Gur.

Dinitz is the clear favourite of the Jewish Agency fundraisers, who previously shot down Akiva Levinsky's candidacy in their "advice and consent" procedure. Dinitz is also preferred by at least some of the American partners to the World Zionist Congress coalition agreement with Labour. The Americans are largely unacquainted with Zvili and have spoken of his lack of "experience and statesmanship."

Dinitz, whose bid for the chairmanship is supported by Labour's Jerusalem branch, yesterday won the wholehearted support of Mayor Teddy Kolek, who said that Dinitz would be able to use his vast experience and many ties to restore trust in relations between Israel and Diaspora Jewry.

Meanwhile sources in the Likud

yesterday said that Science and Development Minister Gideon Patt would officially announce his candidacy for the WZO post at a press conference Wednesday. But they did not rule out a last minute decision by Moshe Arens to compete for the job, depending on Labour's choice of candidate.

The Likud is keenly watching for signs of conflict between Labour and the Americans over Zvili's candidacy. There were conflicting reports yesterday about the degree of American opposition to Zvili. The chairman of the board of governors, Mendel Kaplan, is to meet with Foreign Minister Peres today, and any hint of a veto of Zvili's candidacy is likely to create a crisis within Labour.

Sources in the party said that, given the mood of the central committee delegates after the forced withdrawal of Levinsky's candidacy last week, any overt opposition to Zvili would actually boomerang and bolster his chances of emerging victorious in the central committee vote on Thursday.

Observers said yesterday that the Thursday vote is also emerging as a trial of strength between Labour hawks and doves, with Zvili garnering the support of the party's doves and Dinitz that of the hawks.

Zvili, who is apparently supported by the party's large Tel Aviv branch, the moshavim and other Labour sectors, told a group of 200 supporters in Tel Aviv yesterday

that he was apparently not supported by the Americans because he had spent "more time in [Galilee border moshavim] Avivim and Dovev than in New York."

He added that although he was an unknown quantity for the Americans, it was inconceivable that they should disqualify a second Labour candidate after having dumped Levinsky. He said that the Americans had contended that Levinsky was "too old" for the WZO post, and they are now saying that he, Zvili, is too young for it.

Peres and Labour Secretary-General Uzi Baram have been careful not to voice public support for any of the candidates, and sources close to Peres said yesterday that his neutral position would not change. Baram, however, privately supports Zvili's nomination; at yesterday's pro-Zvili rally, the head of Na'amat, Masha Lubelski, said outright that Zvili should be grateful to Baram "for all that he's done for your election."

Likud spokesmen yesterday blasted Gur and Zvili for exploiting "state-supported" institutions to advance their political aims. MKs Yacov Shamai and Uzi Landau criticized Gur's use of Solel Boneh offices and Zvili's use of the Agency resources in their campaigns to get elected. Landau said that he would propose to the Knesset State Control Committee that it cut support for economic institutions which allow their resources to be used for political purposes.

## Health Ministry blasts inefficiency, 'black medicine'

# 'Long waiting lists for surgery can be cut down'

**By JUDY SIEGEL**  
**Post Science and Health Reporter**  
The Health Ministry says that it can eliminate the long waiting lists for elective surgery at government hospitals by paying surgeons and other staffers a total of NIS 40 million — the same amount that Kupat Holim Clalit has agreed to pay its staff for operations performed in the afternoons and evenings.  
The ministry has sent its figures to the Treasury, warning of the likelihood that government hospital doctors will demand the same overtime pay as Kupat Holim doctors, who last Thursday ended seven weeks of sanctions.

A second shift is not needed to eliminate queues at government hospitals, the Health Ministry insists. Continual hospital strikes, inefficiency, "artificial queues" created by patients registering for surgery at several hospitals simultaneously, and "black medicine" are largely responsible for the months and years of waiting, according to the ministry.

The Kupat Holim Clalit agreement, which will be

effected in two months, is viewed by both management and doctors as a milestone, because staffers will receive extra pay per operation, not just for being on duty.

Meanwhile, the country's 10,000 hospital nurses continued their self-imposed new work-week of 36, rather than 40, hours. Most hospitals are below 100 per cent occupancy, so the reduced work-week has not yet seriously affected care in the wards. The nurses are refusing to work any overtime beyond 36 hours because their employers are not willing to pay them more than the accepted 150 per cent overtime rate.

The nurses are concerned that their sanctions have not yet been felt in the hospitals and are considering more severe actions. There is a conflict of interest between the heads of the Nurses' Union, veteran professionals who rarely work nights or weekends, and younger nurses who are forced to fill the more difficult shifts. The older nurses want compensation for their years of experience, while the younger ones prefer higher overtime for evening and weekend shifts.

## Aguda reassured on status quo

**By ANDY COURT**  
**For The Jerusalem Post**  
Agudat Yisrael leaders emerged optimistic from their meetings yesterday with Prime Minister Shamir and Vice Premier Peres, even though neither of the coalition partners made a firm commitment that he would support legislation enabling municipalities to close cinemas on Shabbat.

"Peres says that since such a bill would simply preserve the status quo, he wants to read it, and then of course he will support it," said MK Avraham Shapira.  
"And Prime Minister Shamir said that there's no problem, the status quo is something that both the big parties have committed themselves to," Shapira continued. "If this legislation is meant to maintain the status quo, Shamir said he doesn't see

any problem in promising to vote for it."

One of Peres's aides, however, offered a much more cautious appraisal of what the vice premier said. "He didn't commit himself," the aide said. "He said, 'I will consider it. I want to see the legislation.'"

An Agudat Yisrael official who was present at the meeting with Shamir said that Shamir, too, didn't give a definite "yes," though he was "encouraging."  
Besides Shapira, the Aguda delegation included MK Menahem Porush, former MK Shlomo Lorincz and Rabbi Pinchas Menahem Alter. Their talks with Peres and Shamir followed a similar effort by Minister-without-Portfolio Yitzhak Peretz and other Shas officials on Friday.

## Chief rabbis join the fray

**By HAIM SHAPIRO**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapira and Sephardi Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliahu yesterday joined the growing mobilization of the country's religious forces to defend municipal by-laws regulating Shabbat observance.  
Appearing at a gathering of rabbis of the National Religious Party in Jerusalem's Hechal Shlomo, the seat of the Chief Rabbinate, the two lashed out at the Jerusalem Local Affairs Court decision ruling against the capital's by-laws requiring cinemas to close on Shabbat.

They said that the situation was now intolerable and that if it was not ameliorated, the NRP could not remain in the government.

Rabbi Yosef Gluckberg, chairman of the group, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that there was only implied criticism of Judge Ayalia Procaccia and her decision. But when asked last night as to possible criticism of him for attacking a court decision, Chief Rabbi Shapira, retorted: "What do you mean? It's not the court that matters, it's the Ten Commandments. If she said that it's all right to steal, would that be all right?"

## Silent tribute paid to Ben-Gurion

**By BRADLEY BURSTON**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

**SDE BOKER.** — The nation's leaders yesterday flew to the desert gravesite of David Ben-Gurion and paid a largely silent tribute to the memory of Israel's first prime minister.

Security arrangements were unusually tight because the ceremony coincided with the 40th anniversary of the UN decision to partition Palestine, and could have constituted a target for terrorist attack, a police source said.

After kaddish was recited by Ben-Gurion's son, Amos, wreaths were laid on the grave by a score of political and military figures including President Herzog, Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar, and CGS Rav-Aluf Dan Shomron.

During the wreath-laying, the service was briefly interrupted when IDF chief chaplain Aluf Gad Navon fainted. Navon revived quickly, however, and stood at attention for the remainder of the ceremony.

A threatened disruption of the service by disgruntled workers at the adjacent Sde Boker school did not materialize.

Conspicuous by their absence were Herut ministers who, with the exception of Prime Minister Shamir, repeated last year's Herut boycott of the service. But Likud newcomer and one-time Ben-Gurion protégé Yigael Hurvitz attended the event, as did Liberal Party Ministers Yitzhak Moda'i and Gideon Patt.

## Second Channel wins IBA praise

**By JEFF BLACK**  
**For The Jerusalem Post**  
The Second Channel won praise over the weekend from the Israel Broadcasting Authority for its success in filling the TV void caused by the 52-day-long IBA journalists' strike.

IBA deputy chairman David Admon wrote to Communications Ministry Director-General Ben-Ami Gov thanking him and the whole team at the Second Channel for their efforts. Admon stressed the "the lesson learned from the strike is that there is a need for an additional channel in Israel."

Admon added that until the channel becomes operational, he hoped its management and staff will continue to consolidate their work and extend their catchment area to include the whole country.



The director of the Postal Service, Yitzhak Kaul, went out yesterday to distribute mail in the Ramot neighbourhood in Jerusalem, in order to get feedback from postmen. One postman told him that as opposed to his colleagues in Germany who were given courses in how to deal with snarling dogs, he took along a canister of Mace for that purpose. (Elhazar)

## Has Petra pulled Israelis into captivity? IDF: 'No comment'

**By BERNARD JOSEPHS**  
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

There was no comment from the IDF last night on a report that two Israeli officers have been captured in Jordan and are suspected of espionage. "We have no reaction," a military spokesman said.

The report, first carried in the Abu Dhabi daily *Al-Ithad*, said the two officers were caught by a Jordanian patrol after they had crossed the border in the Arava.

According to the report, they told their captors that they were heading for Petra, the Nabatean city carved out of rose-coloured rock which has long attracted Israeli adventurers,

sometimes with fatal results. The Israelis were hiking in Wadi Musa, which leads to Petra, said the paper, quoting "very reliable security sources."

They are said to have told their interrogators that they had always dreamed of reaching Petra to "enjoy its magic." But, said *Al-Ithad*, the Jordanians did not believe them. Jordanian security sources, the paper said, pointed out that the two officers had crossed the border on November 6, just a few days before the Arab summit in Amman, and they suspected that their mission was to bug secret meetings during the conference, the paper reported.

## 'Luck -- not training--helped to kill terrorist,' says soldier

**SAFAD (Itim).** — "The IDF didn't train me to fight an individual terrorist," Samal Gideon Bashari, who shot and killed the hang-glider pilot on Wednesday night, told Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Dan Shomron yesterday. Shomron visited the soldiers wounded in the attack on the IDF base in the North, who are under care in the Safad Government Hospital. He asked many detailed questions and indicated that he found it difficult to understand the soldiers' behaviour.

The chief of general staff said he would meet personally with all the soldiers who had been present during the attack to hear from them what had happened.

"I was taught how to capture positions and fight against enemy forces, not against an individual soldier," Bashari said. "The dead terrorist seemed well-trained, jumping about

with great speed and shooting and throwing grenades 'right at the soldiers' heads.'"

Bashari told Shomron that the terrorist had been killed only by luck: for a few seconds he stopped firing in order to change magazines.

Bashari claimed that it was incorrect that the soldiers did not fire at the terrorist: all the soldiers in the encampment fired at him, but he had an advantage. He could see them in the light near the encampment, while he was in darkness.

The soldiers told Shomron that events had moved so quickly that night, that they had found it difficult to know what was happening. One soldier, Zvi Levinsky, said he had thought that a soldier had run amok, and only when he himself had been wounded did he realize that a terrorist was firing.

## Oleh finds bomb in Jerusalem

**Jerusalem Post Staff**  
Police sappers yesterday safely detonated a bomb that a resident of Jerusalem's Gilo absorption centre discovered in the middle of a neighbourhood street, police sources reported.

The man found the bomb in Rehov Levonah and immediately called out to another passerby, who helped him stop traffic on the road. They summoned the police, and the explosive was detonated at about 11:30 a.m.

## Court tells Shamir: act on stadium or explain

**By ANDY COURT**  
**For The Jerusalem Post**  
Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has 60 days to explain to the High Court of Justice why, in his capacity as acting interior minister, he has not yet signed the plan for a new soccer stadium in Jerusalem's Mamshit neighbourhood.

Mayor Teddy Kolek, MK Dan Zuckerman (Citizens Rights Movement) and the public corporation charged with building the stadium have called upon the High Court to either force Shamir to sign the stadium plan, or rule that the building can proceed without his signature. It is commonly believed that the prime minister's foot-dragging is meant to accommodate Shas and the other religious parties in their opposition to the building of the stadium, where games will be played on Shabbat.

The State Attorney's Office, representing the prime minister, asked the High Court for 90 days to respond. Lawyer Yitzhak Eliraz, representing Kolek, argued that two weeks would be sufficient.

Justices Aharon Barak, Moshe Bejani and Eliezer Goldberg ultimately decided on two months. By that time, the State Attorney's Office will have to produce an affidavit from either Shamir or Interior Ministry Director-General Arye Deri explaining the delay in signing the stadium plan.

The stadium plan has already passed through local, district and national planning boards and needs only Shamir's signature, as acting interior minister, to clear the way for construction.

## First hurdle jumped to alter electricity rates

**Jerusalem Post Staff**  
The Israel Electric Corp. yesterday approved recommendations by its tariff committee to boost some electricity rates and cut others, in a move it said was aimed at encouraging consumers to use electricity more efficiently.

Under the change, which must be approved by the Knesset Finance Committee, regular tariffs, which are paid by domestic users and smaller businesses, would rise 4.1 per cent per kilowatt-hour. Variable-rate tariffs, which are applicable only to large institutional users, would fall 6.2 per cent.

The variable-rate tariff changes according to the time of day, rising during peak-use hours and falling when demand drops. Regular tariffs are fixed according to the highest, or peak, rate.

The corporation said the net effect of the changes would be to increase the ratio between peak and off-peak rates for variable-rate users to 1:3.17. The change, the utility said, would encourage big institutional consumers to reduce their consumption during peak-hours.

In deep sorrow, we announce the death in Dallas, USA, on November 24, 1987, of the famous classical ballet dancer

**SIMON SEMENOFF** 57

at the age of 78.

He started his career in Riga, Russia, and later appeared in Paris and many cities in the USA. His last performance, at the age of 72, was at the Habimah Theatre, Tel Aviv.

The Bereaved Family  
His Friends

Bereaved and shocked we mourn the death of our beloved

**IDOR RABINOWITZ**

son of Jimmy and Tamara, who fell in the service of his country.

The Grandmother — Tania Rabinowitz  
Naomi and Ovadia Mayberg  
Denise Rozi  
and their families.

With sorrow and shock we mourn the tragic falling in the service of his country, of our dearly beloved grandson

**Samal IDOR RABINOWITZ**

son of Jimmy and Tamara

Rabbi Meyer and Ruth Gordon  
Yudka and Zeva Friedman  
Shlomo and Nava Hallstein  
and their families

בן דן אמת  
With deep grief we announce the sudden passing in Riverdale, New York, of

**WOLF W. BARTH** 57

The coffin will arrive at Ben-Gurion airport on El-Al flight No. 004, on Monday, November 30, 1987 at 12:40 p.m.  
The burial will take place in Etz Haim cemetery. Shiva will be observed in New York.

The Barth, Ratzerdorfer, Adler and Rosenbaum families



## Sequel to rioting at Brasov

## Romanians to get more food in move to end unrest

VIENNA (AFP). — Meat, sausage and frozen turkey have suddenly become available in the shops of the troubled Romanian city of Brasov as the authorities attempt to sweeten up the workers, whose rioting on November 15 left two policemen dead and rocked the government.

The rioting at Brasov, 140 km. north of Bucharest is believed to be the worst outbreak of violence against the regime of president Nicolae Ceausescu in at least 10 years.

Other industrial centres in Romania are also to receive substantially increased deliveries of food as the government acts to head off further disturbances, reliable reports reaching here from Bucharest indicated. The decision to step up food supplies was taken at a recent meeting of the state planning committee, the reports said. The Transylvanian city of Brasov, the second largest in Romania, is to be at the head of the queue for the kid-glove treatment, the reports indicated. More than 10,000 workers took part in the Brasov demonstrations and rioting, triggered in part by frustration over food shortages.

Meat, which Romania exports, has usually been almost impossible to find in the country's shops. Sources in Brasov and Bucharest said another underlying cause was the non-payment of part of the workers' salaries in the last two months and the threat of dismissals or redeployment in Brasov's two main factories.

The demonstrations were reportedly instigated by workers at the Steagul Rosu (Red Flag) truck plant, which employs 30,000 workers, and at the Tractorator

plant (20,000 workers). Production at the factories has slumped recently.

Official sources in Brasov said local Communist Party leaders and the management of the Steagul Rosu plant were fired after the riots and an official inquiry opened. Reports by Western travellers returning from Brasov indicated that the workers' riots had been followed some days later by expressions of support among the city's student population.

Hundreds of students took part in a meeting a week after the riots, and on Thursday the University of Brasov was being tightly patrolled.

A militiaman told Agence France-Presse Friday that 24 people were currently being detained. No details concerning other official reactions to the demonstrations have yet emerged in Bucharest. However, Ceausescu has put back the National Communist Party Congress by a week, to December 14. The Romanian press, like the press in the other East Bloc countries, has maintained a total blackout on the event.

Leading Communist Party official Silviu Brucan, a former Romanian ambassador to the U.N. and the U.S., warned in a statement reaching here Friday that Romania stood "at the crossroads." Brucan said the riots meant that "the cup of privations is now full and the working class no longer agrees to be treated like an obedient servant."

A long-standing party member, Brucan warned that repression in reaction to the riots "may only result in total isolation, this time not only from the west but also from the east."

## Forces mass for 'major clash' in Gulf war

By ED BLANCHE

NICOSIA (AP). — Iran and Iraq are squaring off for another bloody winter of war that makes a mockery of United Nations efforts to end the seven-year-old conflict.

Iran is reported to have massed up to 20 divisions — as many as 250,000 men — at the southern end of the 1,180-km. front line for a new offensive against Basra, Iraq's second largest city. The Iranians appear to have been mobilizing on a wider scale than they have for several years. In recent days, by Iranian account, three million men have staged military maneuvers around the country and will be sent in batches to the front.

The Iraqis have been reinforcing their elaborate defences in preparation for a big Iranian push and stepped up their air strikes on Iran's oil centres and tankers in the Persian Gulf to disrupt Tehran's economic lifeline. Baghdad's military-run *Al-Qadisiya* daily warned on Saturday that the Iraqi Army is ready "to carry out the mass extermination" of the Iranians when they attack.

If the scale of fighting is anything like that of earlier Iranian offensives against the deeply entrenched Iraqis, the casualties will be high. The carnage since September 1980, when the war began, has been appalling. Western estimates have put the dead on both sides in the war, one of the longest conventional conflicts this century, as high as one million and the wounded at 1.7 million, with Iran suffering three times as much as Iraq. By comparison, some 2.9 million people were killed in the Korean war and 2.4 million in the Vietnam conflict.

The outcome of the fighting in the months ahead could have far-reaching consequences on the strategic, oil-rich region. If the Iraqis, who already hold chunks of Iraqi territory won at hideous cost, make further gains, it will heighten Arab pressure on Syria, Tehran's most important Arab ally, to distance itself from Iran, deepening its isolation.

A significant Iranian breakthrough also would set off alarms in Washington and Moscow at a time when both superpowers are becoming deeply involved in the Gulf. Neither

wants an Iranian victory that would seriously upset the region's balance of power and, they believe, accelerate a wave of Islamic fundamentalism that would threaten moderate Arabs, subvert the Soviet Union's swelling Moslem population and strengthen anti-Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Iran has refused to comply with the July 20 cease-fire resolution by the UN Security Council until Iraq is branded the aggressor. Iraq says it will abide by the resolution if Iran does, but has stepped up its air offensive against Iran's vital oil industry.

Iran has agreed to send an envoy to New York for fresh talks with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar amid deepening gloom that the UN initiative has run out of steam.

Perez de Cuellar has voiced frustration at the failure of the tortuous negotiations to end the conflict, but says he has not abandoned hope. But Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has called for "victory as soon as possible." Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani has de-

clared that Iran "must stake the war more seriously."

The stridency of the mobilization and President Ali Khamenei's call for those unable to go to the front to provide financial support strengthened reports that Iranians have been showing less enthusiasm for the war than they have in the past.

"There seems little doubt there will be an offensive of some kind by the new year," said Philip Robbins, a Middle East specialist with London's Royal Institute for International Affairs. "They have to have an offensive simply to maintain their credibility as a belligerent. If they didn't, there would be serious questions about the need for the war in the first place," Robbins said in a telephone interview.

He said the mobilization and maneuvers "may well have another facet — boosting national morale and regenerating enthusiasm for the war," adding that "the fact that they seem to be making a big recruitment drive suggests that people are not volunteering they way they once did."

## Abu Nidal wants to swap yacht hostages for two IRA men

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent LONDON. — Abu Nidal terror chiefs are reportedly seeking to exchange the eight Belgian and French hostages, mistakenly seized earlier this month aboard the yacht *Silco*, for two IRA officers being held on arms smuggling charges in France.

The *Observer* reported yesterday that the eight hostages are being held in a Palestinian camp in Lebanon.

According to the report, even the IRA has tried to distance itself from what is seen as a desperate exchange offer from the Abu Nidal group, seeking to salvage something from its abortive effort to seize Israeli hostages as a disruptive publicity stunt to coincide with the Amman Arab Summit.

An IRA spokesman has stated

that there are no IRA links with the Abu Nidal group, and that "any suggestion of an exchange is rubbish."

The two IRA men whose release is being demanded by Abu Nidal are John Docherty and Gabriel Cleary, arrested following the French interception of the *Eksund* coaster carrying a massive arms haul to the IRA.

According to yesterday's report, the eight French and Belgian nationals on the *Silco* were seized after a drugs deal they had been involved in went wrong.

They had reportedly been approached by Egyptian drug smugglers and asked to act as couriers. But the Egyptians eventually seized the yacht and its passengers because no deal could be agreed, and handed them over to Abu Nidal's organization, claiming that they were Israelis.



Actress Liv Ullmann portrays one of "The mothers of the Plaza de Mayo" — the Argentinian women who have protested for years in a quest for information on missing relatives — in a film, "The Friends," being made in Buenos Aires. (AFP)

## Mystery of missing Korean plane

SEOUL. — A South Korean airliner with 115 people aboard on a flight from the Middle East was missing yesterday somewhere near Burma and may have crashed into the sea or thick jungle, officials said.

An air operations official at Seoul's Gimpo international airport said KAL flight 833 from Baghdad to Seoul vanished without a trace and that officials were "trying to determine what happened." Another speculation is that the aircraft has been hijacked but by late last night there was nothing to confirm that supposition.

The four-engine Boeing 707 jet was carrying 95 passengers and a flight crew of 20. All but two of the people aboard were South Korean nationals.

Burmese officials said that the plane was making routine contact with air-traffic controllers at Rangoon airport before proceeding into Burmese air space when it disappeared.

The South Korean government had been informed by Burma that a search operation had been launched, but initial sweeps found nothing, officials in Seoul said.

Airline officials said if the plane had gone down, it may have crashed in thick jungle or in the sea, where it would be difficult to find.

In Johannesburg meanwhile, it was reported that three more bodies were found yesterday close to the site, where a South African Airways (SAA) Boeing 747 crashed into the Indian Ocean near Mauritius Saturday, bringing to five the number of badly mangled corpses recovered out of the 160 people on board who went down with the aircraft while on a flight from Taiwan to Johannesburg. (AP, AFP)

## Five dead and 350 hurt as attempt to topple Bangladesh leader continues

AGARTALA, India. — Indian sources said police in Bangladesh killed five people when they opened fire and baton-charged anti-government protesters yesterday.

More than 350 people had been injured in clashes with police in seven Bangladesh cities, sources in the northeast Indian state Tripura said.

President Ershad declared a state of emergency on Friday night, saying the country faced internal strife, insecurity and economic problems following weeks of demonstrations by opposition activists seeking to topple him from power.

The Indian sources said two students died after police baton-

charged a crowd of 5,000 who shout anti-Ershad slogans in the Dacca university area yesterday afternoon.

Two other demonstrators were killed when police fired at protesters in a Dacca suburb, the sources said.

The sources said the fifth casualty was an opposition protester who died after police broke up a crowd in Narayanganj, but details were not available.

Police opened fire and baton-charged protesters in seven cities and about 150 opposition activists were injured in a single incident in Dacca, the sources said.

Journalists in Bangladesh have been ordered to limit their reports to news issued by the government.

Meanwhile Bangladesh's state-run radio, monitored in Agartala, told all government offices to remain open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily, and that banks should transact business from 9 a.m. to noon.

The broadcast also warned government employees of "severe consequences" if they left their offices without permission from superiors during working hours. It also reiterated Ershad's offer to negotiate "important political issues" with opposition leaders.

Intelligence sources in Calcutta said yesterday Bangladesh police in recent days had arrested up to 4,000 opposition activists. (AFP, Reuters)

## Haiti cancels election after 22 die in night of violence

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP). — Elections in Haiti have been cancelled, an election official said yesterday.

Twenty-two people were reported killed in election-related violence overnight. In one incident, referred to as a "massacre" in some reports here, 15 people were reported slain. At least 28 people were killed in election-related violence last week.

Another election official said Electoral Council members had met early yesterday and decided to put off the voting to an unspecified date because of the violence.

The elections were to have been the first in this impoverished Caribbean nation in 30 years.

Election board offices in La Chappelle, north of the capital, and Gressier, to the west, were burned on Saturday, radio stations said.

The independent election board earlier had postponed elections in these towns, as well as in several others.

Word of cancellation in the capital came after polling stations had opened in several districts. It was not immediately clear how many people had cast ballots.

Automatic weapons fire, sirens and explosions reverberated throughout the darkened streets of Port-au-Prince overnight.

A reporter for the independent Radio Antilles said his station and two others, Radio Haiti Inter, and Radio Caribbe, were strafed by gunfire.

Though there were some military patrols — truckloads of soldiers and armored cars — circulating early yesterday morning, they did not appear to be pursuing gunmen who were

circulating freely in cars, shooting in the air or at pedestrians.

The violence followed volunteer efforts Saturday to deliver ballots. The ruling junta reneged on its promise to provide two helicopters to fly election material to isolated districts.

In addition, U.S. representative Benjamin Gilman and Puerto Rico's resident commissioner to Washington, both members of a U.S. observation team, were refused entrance to Haiti on Saturday because they signed a letter sent to the junta in October expressing concern over human rights violations.

The junta has done little to aid election preparations since it tried in June to take control from the Electoral Council and was forced by nationwide demonstrations and strikes to back down.

## Charles and Di put on brave public face

By DAVID HOROVITZ

LONDON. — Prince Charles and Princess Diana have reportedly agreed on a secret pact to heal their rocky marriage, following a dressing-down from the Queen.

After months of rumoured marital strife, and weeks spent hundreds of miles apart, Charles and Diana are now spending more and more time together, and the black looks have been replaced by loving glances and smoochy public kisses.

The royal couple were reportedly told off by the Queen before their

recent visit to Germany, and urged to put on a brave public face, whatever the true state of their feelings for each other.

They agreed to try, and since then have danced the night away at a nightclub with the Duke and Duchess of York — something Charles had adamantly refused to do in the past. And at an official reception and ball last week, they stuck side-by-side throughout the evening, instead of circulating singly as had been their practice.

Although royal observers are by

no means convinced that the problems of past months are truly behind the couple, recent headlines have been more of the "Romantic cold war is over" variety than the "Charles and Di on the rocks" of the past.

It is even being suggested that Diana may be pregnant again, with one girlfriend quoted in the press yesterday as saying that the princess is "showing a bit of a tummy" and that she has "that special radiance about her that she always has when she's pregnant."

## 80 monks held in Tibetan protest

PEKING (AFP). — Eighty Tibetan monks were arrested last week after holding a demonstration in one of Lhasa's biggest monasteries.

The arrests were made after monks protested against the presence of security forces inside Ganden monastery in the capital.

## \$6m. cocaine haul at Heathrow

LONDON. — Customs officers at Heathrow Airport arrested five Colombians yesterday, one day after seizing \$6 million worth of cocaine in records and children's books.

Customs officials said the four women and one man were on a British Airways flight from Bogota, the Colombian capital, to London, where they were to have boarded a flight for Switzerland.

The records had been split so the drug, a total of seven kilos, could be inserted and the records reassembled. The work was done so skillfully, officers said, that the records could have been played.

Dogs trained to sniff out drugs were used to check the luggage of passengers on the flight and they picked out four suitcases. Upon examining the luggage, customs officers found the records and children's books whose covers had been similarly split and reassembled.

The arrested Colombians were questioned at Heathrow Airport on Saturday night and customs officers said charges were expected.

In Naples, police arrested 22 Italians and issued arrest warrants against 19 Colombian nationals yesterday after seizing 30 kgs. of cocaine there on Saturday. (AP, AFP)

## Guerrilla rockets hit Kabul

KABUL (Reuters) — Moslem guerrillas fired rockets into the Afghan capital yesterday and one exploded close to a hall where Kabul's Soviet-backed leader Najibullah was condemning the rebels as bloodthirsty killers.

Initial reports quoted by diplomatic sources said one person was injured, but there were no immediate details of damage.

The attack occurred within minutes of the opening of a grand national assembly, or *Loya Jirga*, called by Najibullah to approve a new constitution and apparently to formally appoint him as the country's president.

## Protest marks Polish referendum

WARSAW, (Reuters) — Baton-wielding police broke up a march protesting a national referendum in the Baltic port of Gdansk on Sunday, opposition sources and eye-witnesses said.

It was the first serious disturbance of the day as Poles went to cast their ballots in the referendum on government economic austerity measures and limited political concessions.

Chanting "if you want to starve, go vote", as many as 3,000 people marched from the church of St. Brygida's, a local stronghold of the banned Solidarity trade union, towards a monument to shipyard workers killed in 1970 riots over food price rises, the sources said.

Prevented from reaching the monument outside the Lenin Shipyard by police in riot gear, the marchers changed course but again came up against a police barrier and were forced to disperse. Several people were beaten and one was taken to hospital seriously injured, one source reported.

Elsewhere, the referendum got off to a slow start, although government spokesman Jerzy Urban said 20 per cent of Poland's eligible voters had turned out by 11 a.m.



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## First Steps

### Psychology Is Delicate In Strategy Of Arms Cuts

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

**B**EHIND the esoteric acronyms and intricate statistics that dominate the Soviet-American negotiations on arms control, there stands a psychological equation, one so delicate that it seems strangely out of place amid the awesome power of mutual destruction held by the leaders in Washington and Moscow. It is the search for a carefully drawn balance of incentives, deterrents and expectations designed to lead each side to conclude that it cannot ultimately gain by being the first to launch a devastating nuclear attack against the other.

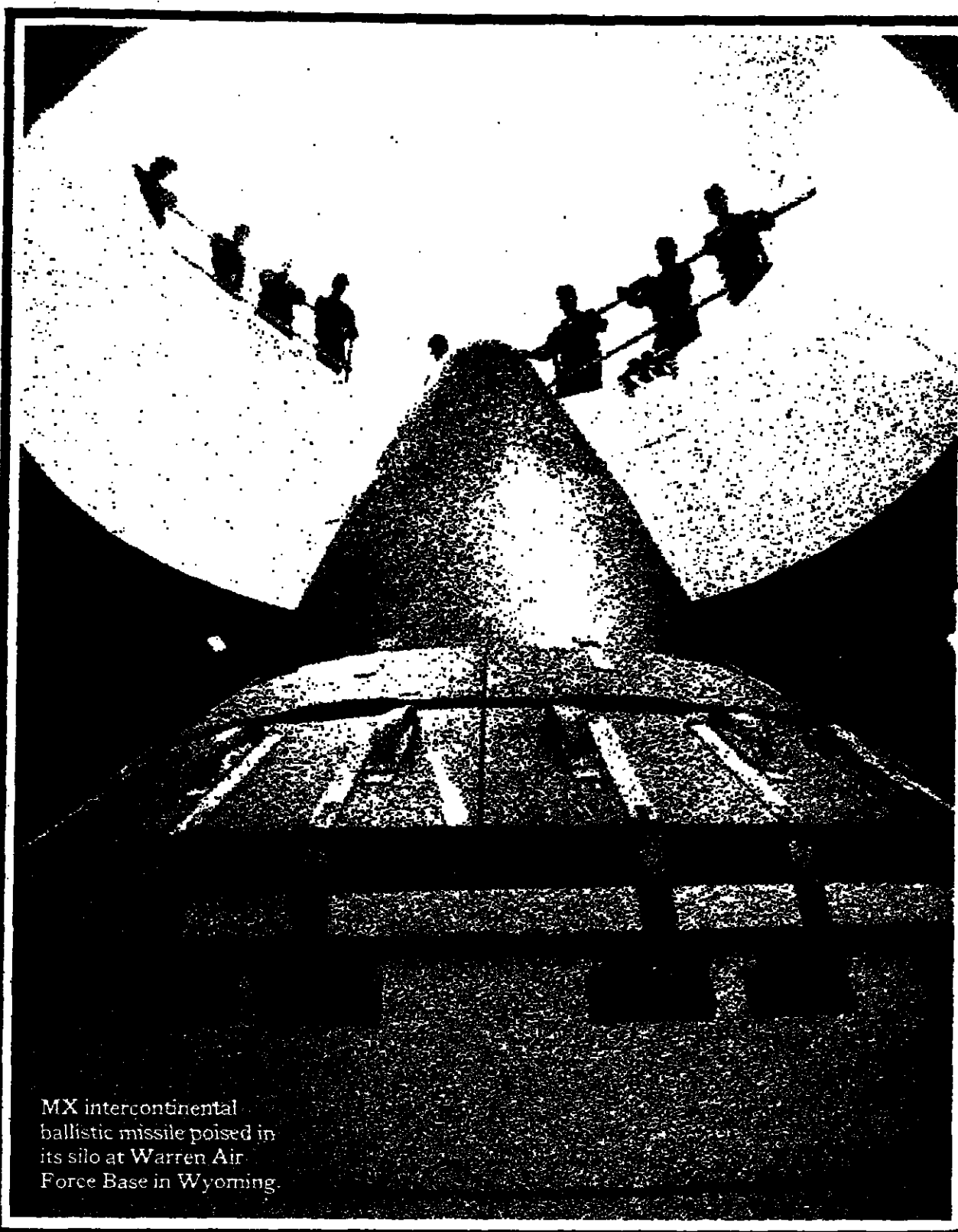
Government officials and private experts recognize this as the equation that must be kept in balance as President Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev prepare, at their summit next week in Washington, to embark on the new endeavor of reducing their countries' nuclear arsenals. After 40 years of straining to match each other to deter a pre-emptive first strike, the superpowers are now hoping to reverse the escalation and begin the ticklish process of climbing down without losing their footing.

A step was taken last week in Geneva, where Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze announced success in resolving remaining verification issues in the treaty on intermediate range missiles to be signed at the Washington summit. Nagging, last-minute disagreements over how compliance was to be monitored drew the two men to their fourth meeting in two months, a hastily arranged round of talks conducted under the pressure of the approaching summit deadline. Translating the points of accord into treaty language remained to be done by subordinates, but both Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze expressed confidence that this technical task could be completed within a week. "I think that what we have done is in the interest of all nations of this planet," Mr. Shevardnadze declared. "And we have no doubt that the summit meeting in Washington will be successful." (Mr. Gorbachev will also meet with U.S. businessmen, page 2.)

The proposed treaty does not strike at the heart of the nuclear rivalry, for it does not deal with the most menacing weaponry — the long-range intercontinental ballistic missiles, bombers and submarine-launched missiles poised to annihilate entire cities from great distances. Rather, it eliminates another class of weapons: shorter-range and medium-range missiles that have been deployed mostly in Europe during recent years. Consequently, the treaty to be signed next week may reduce only slightly the possibility of what arms control theorists call the "pre-emptive inclination" — the tendency to think that striking first is a risk worth taking.

Experts disagree on the accord's effects. If signed and ratified, the treaty would remove the American Pershing 2, with a range of about 1,100 miles. The missile "implicitly threatens the Soviet command system with a low-warning attack, which is the spearhead of any pre-emption," said John D. Steinbruner, head of foreign policy studies at the Brookings Institution. "And it itself is vulnerable to pre-emption. So it is an extremely provocative weapon that can be removed."

But some experts regard the withdrawal of such missiles as "destabilizing," a forbidding term in the strategic lexicon, one used to describe a situation that induces one side to think it can get away with a first strike. In the European theater, argues Brent Scowcroft, the retired Air Force general who was President Ford's national security adviser from 1975 to 1977, the removal of



MX intercontinental ballistic missile poised in its silo at Warren Air Force Base in Wyoming.

the intermediate missiles will expose NATO to the Soviet Union's superior conventional forces. Although the United States will retain short-range "tactical" nuclear weapons — including bombs that can be delivered by fighter aircraft — the effective deterrent to a Soviet conventional attack will have to be the American strategic nuclear arsenal, he observed. Other specialists dismiss this argument. "We didn't have any land-based missiles in Europe from '63 to '83," one said. "We added, now we are taking away. There are almost 5,000 American tactical nuclear weapons in Europe today. After the treaty, there will be 4,500 or 4,600 left. The Soviets by no means face a denuclearized NATO defense posture."

#### Moscow's Fears

In any event, the centerpiece of the nuclear balance is the long-range, strategic arsenal, which both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev say they wish to cut in half, from the current level of about 12,000 warheads each. The stumbling block is Mr. Reagan's dream of a space-based defense shield of lasers, electromagnetic rail guns and orbiting rockets to destroy incoming ballistic missiles, officially called the Strategic Defense Initiative.

But Moscow argues that the combination of this "Star Wars" system and the reductions in nuclear warheads would give the United States a destabilizing advantage, as the chief of the Soviet General Staff, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, observed in an interview with The New York Times last month. "We are deeply convinced that creating a space-based ABM defense to cover the territory of the United States would radically step up the military threat toward the Soviet Union," Marshal Akhromeyev said. "At the same time the United States would have in its hands the strategic forces capable of delivering a strike against Soviet territory. That is, the United States would have a nuclear sword and a space-based nuclear shield. That means the Soviet Union would also have to equip itself with a nuclear shield, which

means an eternal, never-ending arms race." But Mr. Reagan said last week that the Russians were working on their own antimissile system, which he called "Red Shield," adding that it "actually dwarfs our S.D.I."

More is not always better in the strategic equation, some theorists maintain, since one side's distinct advantage may convince the other side that it must launch a pre-emptive attack to survive. Therefore, both sides may eventually see virtue in abandoning the drive for strategic superiority. Still, the Russians read the "Star Wars" plan as evidence that the Reagan Administration remains committed to gaining the upper hand.

Mr. Steinbruner of Brookings stresses the importance of sending clear signals that a pre-emptive first strike is not an objective, for miscalculation is always possible in a crisis. If Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev succeed in their current negotiations in reducing long-range warheads by about half, to 6,000 on each side, they will have taken a step in that direction, although Mr. Steinbruner believes the ceiling would have to be brought down to about 3,000 to "cut into the pre-emptive capacity," as he put it. "Any opponent is going to read our capacity rather than our statement," Mr. Steinbruner observed, "and our capacity is very frightening. Current forces provide more incentive to pre-empt in a crisis situation than we ought to tolerate."

One problem, he explained, is that "we run very ready forces, and we run them for rapid reaction," and it is difficult for the Russians to distinguish between readiness and a preparation to pre-empt. In addition, he said, verification by reconnaissance satellite has to be distinguishable from first-strike targeting by satellite: one way is to limit the frequency with which a satellite can look at a particular place. "Every 15 minutes is too often," he said, because such close surveillance could be used to set up an attack. "Although people write off the psychology as not very important," Mr. Steinbruner declared, "it could be crucial in a crisis."

## Societies And Their Homeless

By JOSH BARBANEL

**W**HEN Joyce Brown was removed from a sidewalk in front of a hot-air vent on Second Avenue in Manhattan last month — and went to court to fight for release from the psychiatric ward to which she was taken — it was only the latest skirmish in an age-old battle for control of the urban landscape.

Whether they are called vagrants, hobos, rogues, beggars, tramps, tinkers, clochards (in French), penner (in German) or simply the homeless, people like Joyce Brown have always roused an ambivalent mixture of pity and disgust, guilt and anger, at least in the major cities of the world's industrialized countries. What rights have the homeless to eat, lounge, sleep or defecate where they please? And what rights have others to be free of the sights and smells of the homeless and the sometimes intimidating ways of those who beg? Especially when the offenders refuse the shelter and services that are available?

Many of the homeless are also mentally ill, a legacy of improved drugs and treatment that led to the near-emptying of asylums in many Western industrialized countries during the latter part of this century. Out of a concern for the civil rights of the patients, many were returned to communities ill prepared to receive them. In New York, the number of psychiatric patients in state hospitals declined from 93,000 in 1955 to about 10,000 today. Many of those released wound up on the streets and died. Today the state is still struggling to build a network of outpatient facilities it promised decades ago.

Britain has a similar problem and so does Italy, where estimates of the numbers of homeless range from 10,000 to 30,000 following passage of a law in 1978 that allowed patients to leave public asylums if they chose.

Though reliable figures are hard to come by, the Federal Government has estimated that between 300,000 and two million people across the United States are homeless, as many as a third or half of them mentally ill. Advocacy groups put the number of homeless sleeping outdoors in London at 3,000. In Tokyo, the unofficial Government estimate is 500.

Reports from different cities have in common a collision between the civil rights of the homeless individual and the rights of the rest of society. In Paris, homeless men cluster undeterred in and near the Métro and its exhaust vents, but are hustled out of affluent neighborhoods when shopkeepers complain to the police. In Tokyo, some restaurants put leftovers atop the regular garbage for vagrants to forage through, while in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., advocates for the homeless angrily recall a proposal by a city councilman to put poison in garbage cans.

New York City now houses more than 50,000 people a year in its shelter system. Beyond that, officials say, there is little the laws allow them to do to clear the streets.

Miss Brown was picked up as part of a new initiative by Mayor Edward I. Koch intended to forcibly treat 500 of the most severely mentally ill people on the city streets over the next year. Although a State Supreme Court justice agreed that Miss Brown had been a nuisance in a fashionable neighborhood, shouting obscenities and using the wall of a bank as a toilet, he ruled that the city had failed to prove that she was either mentally ill or a danger to herself. The decision is now being appealed, and although she has agreed not to return to the streets, her future has not yet been resolved.

Her case raised wider questions, especially as to the rights of others. In large city parks, for example, homeless people are not disturbed so long as they keep out of playgrounds and do not set up encampments, according to William Dalton, chief of citywide services in the Parks Department. At Grand Central Terminal the homeless are indeed routed out, but only when the station closes at 1:30 a.m. Then the city steps in and offers transportation to beds in the city's system of 93 shelters and hotels, which are operated at a cost of \$500 million a year. About a third of those who are offered rides turn them down.

Other cities have taken a sterner stance than New York's in respect to permitting the homeless to gather in public places.

Leona Bachrach, a sociologist at the University of Maryland, said that in some cities, the mentally ill are given bus tickets to other cities — a practice known as "Greyhound therapy." They are also sometimes arrested on minor nuisance charges, such as disorderly conduct. Once the homeless mentally ill have been incarcerated, she said, authorities find it easier to have them committed to long-term mental hospitals.

In cities abroad, where often the police are under fewer legal constraints, a vagrant's life may be easier in some ways and harder in others.

In Tokyo, for example, stations are closed at night and parks and streets are patrolled so frequently that the homeless find it difficult to make permanent encampments. Vagrants who congregate along the banks of the Thames in central London are often forced to move in the early morning for street cleaning.

In Paris, until a couple of years ago, the police periodically removed every homeless person in sight to the Nanterre Center in the suburbs, where they would be cleaned up and fed. Now the city and private charities maintain 8,400 beds for the homeless. Last year the city kept some Métro stations open at night and set up beds there.

In West Germany, where the Ministry for Health, Youth and Family estimates there are 100,000 homeless people, no one is ordered off the streets against his will — but a person who uses the street as a toilet, or is aggressive toward passers-by, may be picked up and held involuntarily in a jail or hospital or welfare shelter for up to 24 hours. In Italy, religious organizations provide what help there is.

### Accord Producing More Manipulation Than Negotiation

## Central American Pact Aids Those in Power

By JAMES LeMOYNE

**S**INCE it was signed in August, the Central American peace treaty has prompted tentative political steps which, if followed up, could alter the way Central American states treat their interneconomic and ideological quarrels.

But so far the accord has done relatively little to end the region's guerrilla wars and to calm the civil conflicts that incite them. Those who hold power and those who seek it in Central America show little sign of a genuine disposition to negotiate their differences as the treaty asks. Instead, governments are using the accord as a tactical weapon to outmaneuver and weaken their opponents as much as possible. As a consequence the treaty signed by Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica remains a fragile paper commitment that may fail in practice. (Latin American leaders meet in Acapulco, page 3.)

The accord's fate will be largely decided in the next six weeks, the period in which its conditions are supposed to be fulfilled. The decision will be made by the most active protagonists in Central America: Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and the two superpowers — the United States, which supports El Salvador and Honduras, and the Soviet Union, which supports Nicaragua. The most likely result, in the eyes of diplomats and other observers, is a cutoff of American aid to the contra rebels and a limited political opening in Nicaragua, forcing a reassessment of American policy toward the Sandinista Government. That would be one step toward achieving an underlying goal of the August accord: to define and regulate the new political order that has been emerging in the region since the 1979 Nicaraguan revolution and the Sal-

vadoran civil war, which began the same year.

Nicaragua's ruling Sandinistas appear to be using the treaty in a calculated move to sway the United States Congress into permanently cutting off aid to the contras. They have allowed the opposition La Prensa newspaper to reopen, released 985 political prisoners and offered to negotiate the terms of disarming the contras and returning them to civilian life. But the Sandinistas have refused to let rebel leaders go to Managua to discuss politics. Nor have they lifted the state of siege law, released all remaining political prisoners or permitted several radio stations to resume broadcasting.

#### Splitting the Leftists

The Sandinistas say they will take these steps when aid is cut off from the contras — a promise they may or may not keep. And for now, Honduras and the United States are still backing the contras. In El Salvador, President José Napoleón Duarte has gone considerably further in carrying out the letter of the treaty. But he does not seem particularly committed to its spirit of reconciliation either. In what diplomats see as a tactical maneuver, Mr. Duarte appears to be trying to split the leftist rebel alliance harrying his Government while preparing to denounce the Sandinistas for failing to do as much as he has to fulfill the treaty. Mr. Duarte has permitted the two top rebel civilian leaders, Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, to return to El Salvador, presumably hoping their agreement to return home peacefully will split them from the armed insurgents fighting in the countryside. He has also released almost all political prisoners and let about 4,000 Salvadoran refugees who support the guerrillas return to rebel-held areas. In addition, he previously lifted a state of siege law and gave the rebels free access to the press.

But despite these major concessions, there is no

sense of peace coming in El Salvador. All sides seem to be digging in for a long war in which the Government is likely to crack down on the rebels again and the guerrillas are ready to fight on. If Mr. Duarte, backed by Honduras and the United States, decides to denounce the Sandinistas for not carrying out the peace treaty as fully as he has, the accord could collapse, according to several diplomats in the region. American officials are pressuring Mr. Duarte to take this course, according to senior Salvadoran officials. But he is said to be resisting. Mr. Duarte and other Central American leaders know their peoples and their economies are shaking under the burden of eight years of steady decline. The regional treaty offers them a breathing space, even if it does not achieve lasting peace.

Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica and, more grudgingly, Honduras appear to have signed the treaty because they feel they can no longer endure the Reagan Administration's contention that it will take six to eight more years of "pressuring" the Sandinistas with the contra-led war. They may now choose to abandon the contras and seek long-term American aid, backed by a commitment for the United States to come to the rescue in case of a military threat.

"The contras have been a high-cost option for Central American states and a low-cost option for Washington," said an American diplomat in the region. "The Central Americans are now looking to lower the cost to themselves by increasing the long-term commitment and cost for Washington." For the moment, the accord appears to have left the Reagan Administration on the sidelines. It does offer the Administration a face-saving way to reach an understanding with the Sandinistas. But if Washington opts for more war, it would appear to face a decidedly uphill fight in the face of the regional treaty and the way it has affected political conditions in Central America.



# The World

## Gorbachev Sees Visit as A Chance to Do Business

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

**D**URING his short visit to Washington next week, Mikhail S. Gorbachev plans to spend two hours with 60 American business leaders — a sign of the importance the Soviet leader attaches to an improved economic relationship with the United States.

Trade and economics do not figure on the official summit agenda. Mr. Gorbachev and President Reagan have budgeted most of their time for disarmament discussions and the signing of a treaty to eliminate medium-range and shorter-range nuclear missiles.

But momentous as the disarmament talks may prove, Mr. Gorbachev's main objective, many analysts here say, is to seek, through a reduction of international tensions, breathing space to concentrate on his domestic economic reforms.

He wants Western technology — flowing through joint ventures, licensing arrangements and co-production agreements — to help reverse years of economic stagnation, end perennial shortages and eventually make Soviet manufactured goods more salable in the West. "A shortage of everything — metal, fuel, cement, machinery and consumer goods" was how Mr. Gorbachev described the situation to the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in June. "If we add to this a chronic shortage of manpower, it becomes clear that in such conditions the economy cannot develop normally."

His reforms, according to analysts here, aim at both improving the lot of the Soviet people and maintaining Moscow's influence on the international order.

"The Soviet Union cannot maintain world superpower status unless it can become an economic superpower, which goal it has increasingly missed in recent years," said William E. Colby, the former Director of Central Intelligence.

With the lure of eventual profitability in a Soviet market, Mr. Gorbachev seeks to overcome a deep-rooted opposition here to helping the Russians economically.

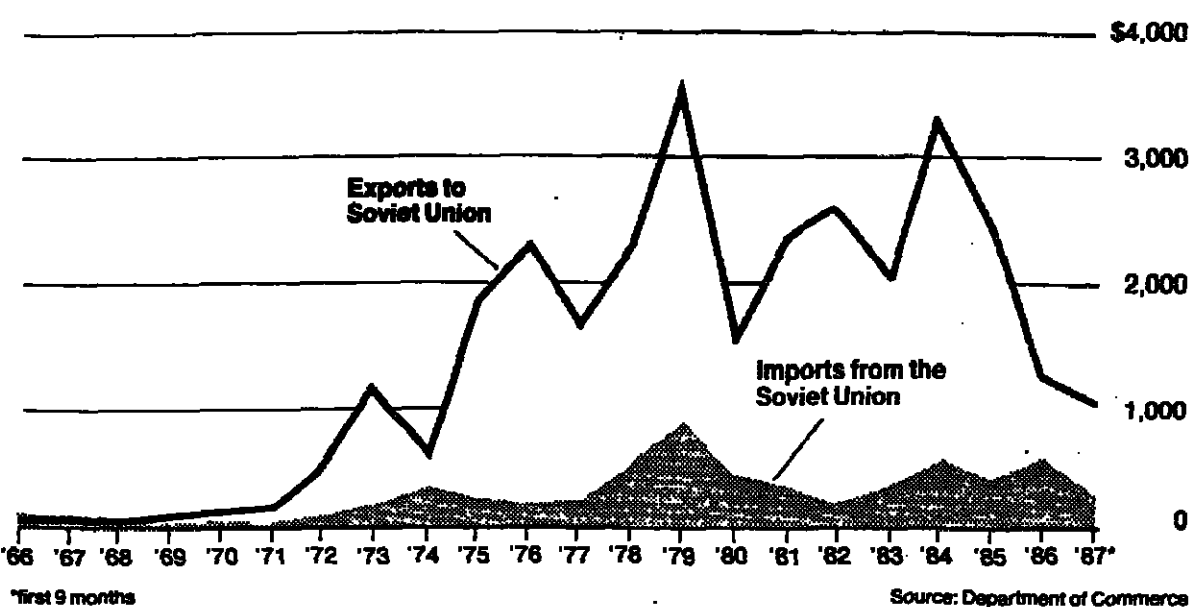
A few companies have taken steps toward an alliance. This month Combustion Engineering of Stamford, Conn., and the Soviet state oil company announced a five-year joint venture to upgrade Soviet refineries. The Pizza Hut chain will operate four restaurants in Moscow. Singer, Monsanto, Eli Lilly and Occidental Petroleum are contemplating entries into the Soviet market.

Most American companies, however, await more information from Moscow, including signs of the durability of its reforms. They also want signals of Washington's direction. Having gone into the Soviet Union during a thaw in the 1970's, many were burned by American export con-

WASHINGTON

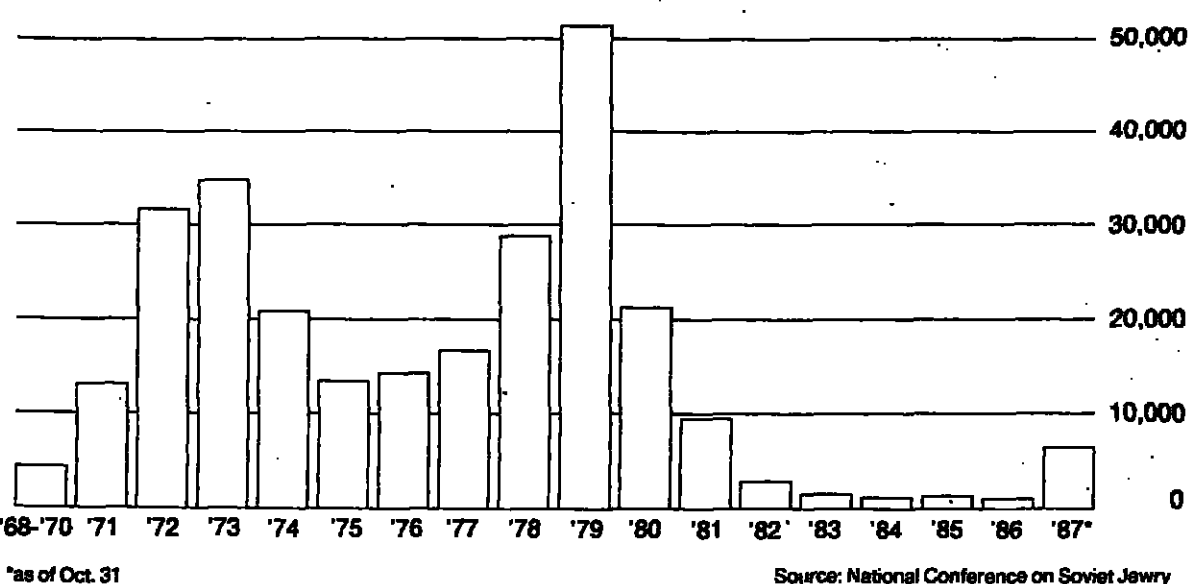
### U.S. trade with the Soviet Union

(in millions of dollars)



### Through a crack in the door

Number of Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union



trois after tensions rose in the early 1980's.

"The business leaders want to take a look at Gorbachev and see whether he makes any sense," said James H. Giffin, a former steel company executive and now co-chairman of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council. The Council is helping to arrange the meeting, which will probably take place Dec. 10.

"They want to ask him questions point blank," Mr. Giffin continued, "such as 'How serious are you about arms control?' or 'Will you really cut 50 billion rubles from your defense budget?'"

### A Rare Surplus

For a decade American-Soviet trade has been at an ebb. American exports have averaged \$2.5 billion a year, mostly in agricultural products, and imports less than \$500 million. The Soviet Union is one of the very few countries with which the United States has a trade surplus. And according to Commerce Department estimates, the granting of Most Favored Nation treatment would mean only up to \$100 million more in Soviet exports.

Should the summit go well, the Administration could signal its receptiveness to new economic agreements involving nonstrategic trade.

But Administration trade officials insist that the key

to such improvement is human rights. The Jackson-Vanik and Stevenson amendments to the Trade Act of 1974 bar favorable trading status and imports as long as it severely restricts its emigration rights. Although the annual rate of Jewish emigration so far in 1987 is 7,600, as against only 914 in all of 1986, the number is still said to be too small to warrant any major policy reversal.

Resistance also comes from the American military establishment. "The Soviet military establishment becomes the main beneficiary of the economic dividends produced by the reforms," commented David G. Wigg, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for policy analysis, "and the Western defense community will face a more powerful and dynamic adversary."

Yet with major disarmament treaties on the horizon, the Reagan Administration appears to be more willing to shift the superpower competition from military to political and economic concerns.

"Philosophically, I'm for anything that will create dialogue between our two countries," said Commerce Secretary C. William Verity Jr. "If Gorbachev and the President resolve a lot of the things that they want to talk about, I personally would hope that they do something about encouraging mutually beneficial trade."

### Raid Punctures Cocoon

## Israel Pays The Price Of Taking A Break

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

**T**HE Palestinian guerrilla crossed the electrified Lebanon-Israel border fence on a moonless night last week, dangling from a motorized hang glider, passing the shimmering lights of the town of Qiryat Shmona, landing in a thorny field next to the Gior Israeli army base. Within minutes, the guerrilla killed six Israeli soldiers and wounded seven more before dying in a hail of machine-gun fire.

Why so many casualties? Because, it turns out, although an alarm had been sounded that someone had infiltrated from Lebanon, the soldiers on the base were still complacently lounging around or leisurely putting on their combat gear 30 minutes later. The guard at the camp's gate reportedly ran away and hid at the first sign of trouble, leaving the guerrilla free to walk right in the front door.

The Palestinian guerrilla not only succeeded in killing many Israeli soldiers. He also managed to explode a state of mind that had gripped Israel as a whole in recent years.

Ever since the trauma of the 1982 Lebanon war, Israel has been slowly wrapping itself in a cocoon, both in security terms and emotionally. Israelis can hardly be blamed for that; Lebanon and its aftermath were a wrenching experience. People were exhausted. Maybe, like the soldiers at the Gior base, the Israeli public at large was taking a break from the anxiety of constantly living at war. People cannot live in a constant state of alert. The fact that Israeli radio and television went on strike for seven weeks and most people were overjoyed with the illusion of quiet brought on by the silence showed just how deep ran the desire here for stability, order and a sense of normality.

### Pretext for Expulsion

The national unity government, in which Labor and Likud and smaller parties cooperate, contributed to this national sense of complacency by dealing effectively with some problems — such as the withdrawal from Lebanon and the economy — and by ignoring others, such as the peace process.

The action of the young Palestinian in the hang glider reminded Israelis that their country is not Switzerland, and that quiet and stability cannot be won from a broadcasting strike alone. Israel, given its predicament, can never live for long in a cocoon, hoping that unresolved problems will go away or be settled by time.



Israeli soldiers at funeral for one of six soldiers killed by a Palestinian guerrilla.

Yet, consider events of the last two weeks. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Government ordered Mubarak Awad, a moderate Palestinian who advocates a nonviolent approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, to be expelled from the country. Because Mr. Awad, a Jerusalem-born Palestinian, obtained an American passport while studying in the United States, the Israeli Government said he had forfeited his right of residency.

This technicality, though, was only a pretext. The real reason Mr. Awad was being expelled, said a left-wing member of Parliament, Dedi Zucker, was that his nonviolent approach posed a challenge to Israel that Israel did not want to confront. With Palestinian gunmen, like the man in the hang glider, Israel has no problems. They can be dealt with through a gun sight and there is no need for a dialogue. But the existence of a Palestinian like Mubarak Awad, said Mr. Zucker, makes it impossible for Israel to ignore or delegitimize the Palestinian national cause by dismissing it and its advocates as terrorists who would never live in peace with the Jews.

But not only has Prime Minister Shamir refused to address the Palestine question by dealing with moderate Palestinian nationalists, he has also rejected an international peace conference, the most readily available vehicle for dealing with the Palestine question through negotiations between Israel and Jordan. In a meeting with President Reagan two weeks ago, Mr. Shamir reaffirmed this rejection, stating that a conference would not serve the cause of peace and that it would invite outside interference.

"If the Government does not want to negotiate with the Palestinian guerrillas, fine," said Clinton Bailey of Tel Aviv University, who is an expert on Lebanon. "If it doesn't want to negotiate with the moderate Palestinian nationalists like Mubarak Awad, fine. But if it thinks that the only solution is by dealing with Jordan, then deal with Jordan already."

But the fact is, said Mr. Bailey, Mr. Shamir's Cabinet is not dealing with any of them. Israel was in such a mood once before, recalled Mr. Bailey. It was in the wake of the euphoric victory in the 1967 war. A sense of don't-worry-it-will-all-be-O.K. gripped the politicians and seeped all the way down to the foot soldier.

As a result, Israel either missed or misread Egypt's groping for some kind of negotiations. The outcome was the 1973 October War.

It was not for nothing that the prophet Amos warned a long time ago: "Woe to them that are at ease in Zion."

### Ozal Seeks Closer Ties to Europe

## For Election, Turkey Wears Its Westernness



Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey waving to supporters during a campaign visit to Izmir.

By ALAN COWELL

**T**URKEY'S 22 million voters are going to the polls today in their first civilian-supervised general elections since the military relinquished its hold over NATO's easternmost member in 1983. The outcome, however, is less of an issue than how the election will affect the country's long and flawed campaign for membership in a Western community of nations that are inspired, in Turkey's eyes, by ideals of democracy and economic advance.

Although the bulk of Turkey's land mass lies in Asia, the elections and recent history show that its soul lies with the West, supporters of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal say. Public opinion surveys predict a renewed five-year mandate for Mr. Ozal, a conservative politician who called the election a year ahead of the deadline so as to capitalize on his achievements: political stability and a freeing of the economy that has boosted Turkey's exports from \$2 billion to \$10 billion in eight years.

Mr. Ozal has told his followers that, by supporting his Motherland Party, they are "skipping an era" — a notion compared in scope but not in ideology by some analysts in Turkey to China's Great Leap Forward.

The slogan is supposed to mean a great opening of Turkey to the outside world, the final shedding of the Orient that Mustafa Kemal Atatürk began when he founded the modern Turkish republic in 1923. Mr. Ozal's divided opponents have derided the slogan, but their challenge is hampered by popular support for the Prime Minister's goals. In any case, most of them would not challenge the continued Westernization.

If the national striving has found its emblem in Mr. Ozal's Government, it lies in his application this year for full membership in the European Community, a bid that is opposed by many Community members, including Greece, Turkey's nominal NATO ally and hostile neighbor. With the kind of paradox that befalls those who try too hard, the election has offered Turkey's adversaries an opportunity to highlight the limits of the same openness that the election is supposed to reinforce.

Earlier this month, two self-exiled Turkish Communists who had fled when the generals took power in 1980 returned, escorted by representatives of the European Parliament. Communism is banned in Turkey, and the two men, Haydar Kutlu and Nihat Sargin, were detained. Last week, a delegation of European parliamentary deputies was not permitted to visit the men, who had been in Moscow shortly before returning to Ankara. Tur-

key's critics saw the detentions as evidence that the country has not shaken off the authoritarian reflexes that have led to three military coups in less than 30 years, or freed itself from intolerance toward minorities.

The impression of intolerance is deepened, some critics argue, by continued limitations on the rights of organized labor and by Turkey's refusal to appease its large Kurdish minority in the East, where security forces are fighting a small but bitter war against avowedly Marxist separatists. In those mountainous and hard lands, even the Kurdish language is outlawed.

The stirrings of Islamic fundamentalism in Turkey, a secular state whose population is 99 percent Moslem, have also been quieted under Mr. Ozal. But some analysts fear that if the West rejects his overtures for political acceptance, the fundamentalists' hand will be strengthened. Besides concern over the prospects for Turkey's democracy and its differences with Greece, diplomats say that Community members have doubts about admitting a relatively poor country so soon after the entry last year of Spain and Portugal.

### Protest in Cyprus

A few days after the Communists were arrested, in a separate but no less organized campaign to embarrass Turkey, hundreds of Greek Cypriot women scrambled across the United Nations buffer zone dividing Cyprus to confront Turkish soldiers who have been occupying the northern part of the island since an invasion in 1974.

At a time when Turkey seemed intent on promoting its liberalization, its adversaries seemed intent on undermining the arguments it has made to reinforce Western credentials. Self-promotion is not a strong suit in Turkey, and outsiders' criticism sometimes seems to elicit a bewildered response, as if in wonderment that what Ankara counts as achievements, others discount as insignificant. In 1983, the authorities respond, the election was supervised by the generals and today's vote is not. Moreover, martial law has been lifted, although variants of it remain enforced in the east.

Bans on politicians, such as former Prime Minister's Suleyman Demirel, who is conservative, and Bulent Ecevit, who has led the left, were lifted in a referendum in September, and they are again taking part in elections. An attempt by Mr. Ozal to push an election law through Parliament that favored his ambitions was thwarted by the country's constitutional court.

Those events are cited as evidence that the democratic revival has taken root in Turkey, in a mood of peace, moreover, compared with the violence that claimed more than 5,000 lives in the late 1970's and spurred the military intervention. Such developments do not head off Turkey's critics, many of whom are allied with Greece or with leftist causes. And neither do they heal a gnawing feeling among some Turks that their democratic yearning collides with the rough edges of what seems to outsiders to be a sense of imperfection. As Mehmet Barlas, a newspaper columnist in Istanbul, wrote recently: "Turks can say, 'I may have a very bad accent. But I do speak democracy.'"

## Why Did Castro Change His Mind?

## A Rare U.S.-Cuban Deal Brings Violent Consequences

By NEIL A. LEWIS

**A**S prison disturbances in Atlanta and Oakdale, La., lurched toward an uncertain ending last week, Washington policymakers were again confronting the consequences of America's fractious relationship with Cuba's Fidel Castro.

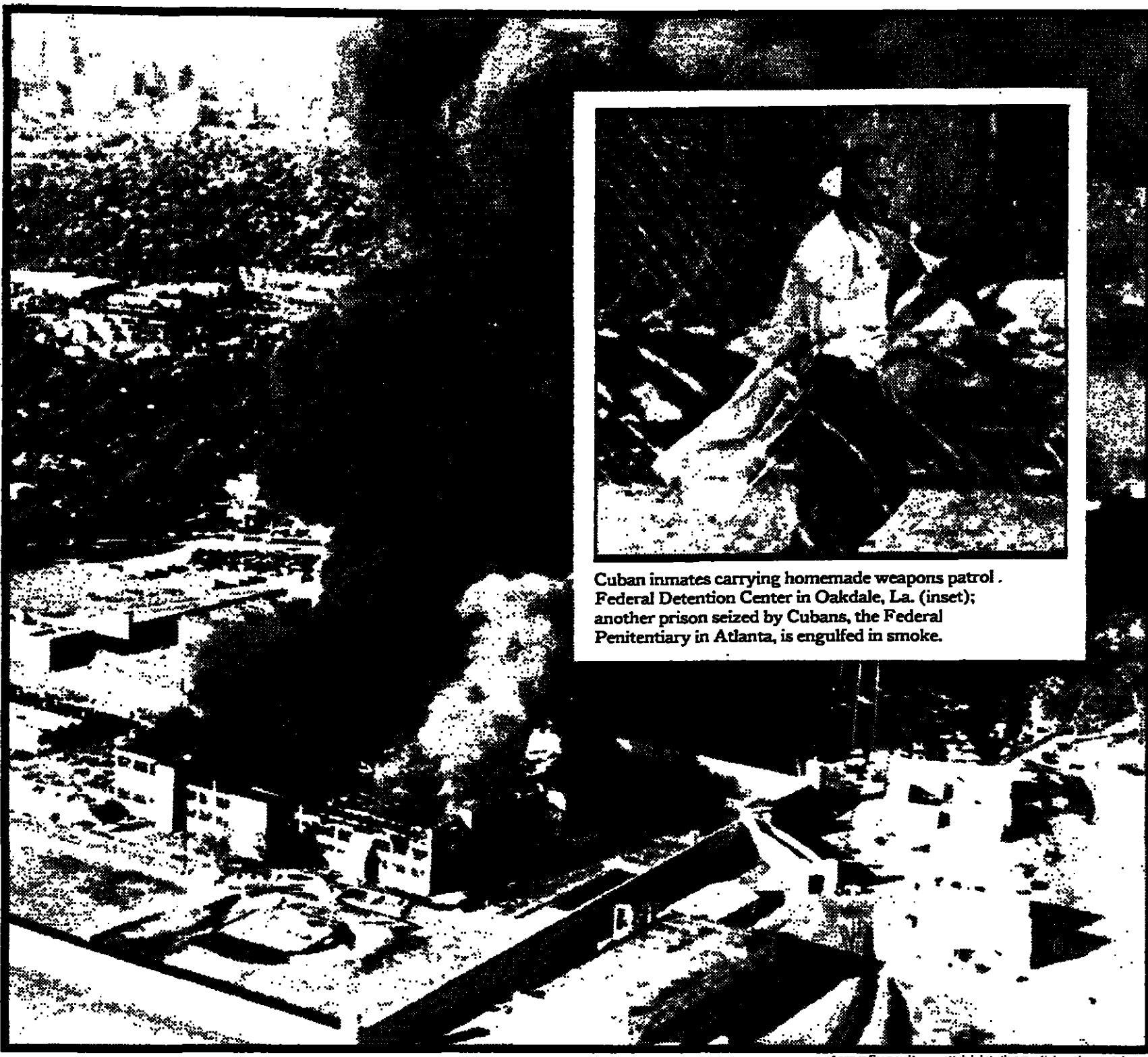
The rioting and taking of hostages in the Federal facilities were touched off by the sudden agreement between Cuba and the United States, announced a week ago Friday, to restore an immigration accord that Mr. Castro had broken off in May 1985. Cuba was to take back more than 2,500 Cubans who had come to this country in a flotilla of small boats in 1980 and who were considered undesirable by the United States. Both Washington and Havana considered the latest development a positive one, one of the few episodes of diplomatic comity between them. But American officials clearly did not anticipate the desperate reaction of the men for whom the agreement meant likely deportation.

The Administration seemingly took no account of how the situation might have changed for the prisoners in the 30 months since the agreement had been suspended. Inside the prisons anger had built up along with hopes that the men might be allowed to remain in the United States.

Edwin Meese 3d, who as Attorney General supervises the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, assumed control of the immediate task of restoring order at the prisons. In an effort to entice the Cuban inmates to end their action, he said there would be a moratorium on deportations to Cuba and a guarantee of a full review of each individual's case.

From a diplomatic standpoint, the State Department was interested in restoring the immigration agreement without yielding too much on Mr. Castro's chief complaint: Radio Martí, a branch of the Voice of America that broadcasts to Cuba. It was designed by Reagan Administration hardliners to be an irritant to Mr. Castro and it has proven to be so. The Cuban complaints ranged from what they said was the appropriation of the name of the Cuban hero, José Martí, to the content of the programming. But the Cubans have also wanted to retaliate with broadcasts of their own, to be aimed at the large Cuban community in south Florida. The Administration agreed to cooperate in Havana's efforts to obtain one or two clear channels to broadcast to the United States.

Some officials pondered whether Mr. Castro's decision to restore the immigration accord was timed to improve relations with Washington at the same time that the Soviet Union was anticipating a summit meeting to approve an arms accord with the United States. But others were less sure, maintaining that even though Moscow is Cuba's principal economic and military patron, Mr. Castro has never been a compliant Soviet ally. A more plausible explanation offered by officials was that Mr. Castro decided that his abrogation of the agreement in anger over Radio Martí had been a mistake. The original immigration accord had served Cuba well; allowing unhappy people to depart provided an escape valve for tensions generated by the island's stumbling economy. In addition, more Cubans were taking to the sea; the thought of another spectacle like the Mariel boatlift was probably daunting to Mr. Castro, who decided after the last one that he prefers an orderly emigration under his control.



Cuban inmates carrying homemade weapons patrol Federal Detention Center in Oakdale, La. (inset); another prison seized by Cubans, the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, is engulfed in smoke.

Agence France Presse (Oakdale), Sigma Gamma Gamma (Atlanta)

## Eight Leaders Meet in Acapulco

## Southern Summit Rekindles Old Dreams of Latin Unity

By LARRY ROHTER

**F**OR the first time, the presidents of eight Latin American nations are meeting without a United States presence to discuss solutions to their regional problems. The agenda for the conference, which is to conclude today, ranges from the conflicts in Central America to the region's foreign debt of nearly \$400 billion. But, for many participants, just the achievement of bringing together the leaders of the so-called Group of Eight made for a moment of no small emotion.

"This is history. For the first time, we are meeting without having been convoked by a great power," said President José Sarney of Brazil, expressing a sentiment echoed by his colleagues from Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay and Panama.

A common thread also ran through the broadcasts and newspaper reports transmitted back to those countries: the hope that the summit, which follows on the heels of the peace treaty five Central American countries recently devised for themselves, would somehow advance the long-held but elusive dream of Latin Amer-

ican political unity and economic integration.

Pan Latin Americanism, the notion that a single people has been separated only by the vagaries of history, is a current that runs deep in Iberian America and is perhaps best expressed in José Vasconcelos's notion of the "cosmic race." In 1925, Vasconcelos, a Mexican intellectual revered throughout the continent, wrote that Latin Americans, as "a new race fusing the Indian and the black" with the European, were destined "to be the definitive race, the synthesis race, the cosmic race," combining "the genius and blood of all peoples" and "therefore able to achieve genuine fraternity and to project a truly universal vision of the world."

To this day, this rhetoric pervades political discourse and inspires poets, artists and musicians. When Peruvian President Alan García visited Mexico last spring, he offered the "cosmic race" as the explanation for the ties that bind "us Incas and you Aztecs," although both he and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid have Spanish cultural and ethnic roots. From Central America to Argentina, political gatherings often begin with the playing of "Song for Latin American Unity," an anthem by the Cuban composer Pablo Milanes.

But the reality of daily life for the 420 million people of Latin America differs from that aspiration. "Mexico

and Brazil talk a great deal about integration and unity," a Latin American diplomat in Mexico said of the region's two largest nations. "But when you look at their trade figures, they tell a different story." Both countries trade more with the United States than they do with all of Latin America. About two-thirds of Mexico's foreign trade is with its northern neighbor, compared with only 6 percent with Latin America.

Indeed, other attempts to forge integration have foundered on market realities. In April 1967, leaders promised to create a regional Common Market by 1985. But the objective is almost as far from reality today as it was 20 years ago, though a new push is now under way. "Mexico is an oil exporter, while Brazil is a major importer of oil," a Latin American diplomat said. "If only for that reason, they have a divergence of economic interests that works against integration, because what helps one hurts the other."

## Border Disputes

The countries of Latin America are divided by other factors, ranging from dialect to disputes over national boundaries. Peru and Ecuador went to war as recently as 1981; Colombia and Venezuela came to last week's summit quarreling over how to define a section of their common border. There are more subtle animosities that transcend politics. For example, the Colombian novelist Gabriel García Márquez is credited with defining ego as "the little Argentine in all of us."

And as diplomats participating in the Acapulco conference admit, Chile deserves to be included in the group because of its economic and political weight, but is not because of its current Government — "a problem that has a name, rank and serial number," said a South

American diplomat referring to Gen. Augusto Pinochet. As it happens, the eight countries represented here have spearheaded the Contadora plan, a peace proposal for Central America that predates the Aug. 7 treaty. Whatever the unifying ties, changes of government in the last two decades, back and forth between military dictatorship and democracy, have made the goal of "political coordination" an elusive one.

But as Carlos Rico, a political scientist at the Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies in Mexico City, maintains, Latin Americans are gradually moving beyond an "all or nothing" syndrome, the notion that "either we integrate tomorrow or we do nothing." The Acapulco summit is a manifestation, he said, of the willingness of governments "to seek areas of common interest and act on them jointly."

Latin American countries are also trying to break down the individual barriers that have long divided them, with Brazil and Argentina leading the way. The two historic rivals last year signed an agreement to reduce tariff barriers and increase capital flows. Since then, bilateral trade has increased by nearly 50 percent. They have also exchanged information on their nuclear programs and stepped up political and military contacts.

Looming over these developments, however, is the baleful prediction of Simón Bolívar, the liberator of the Americas, who despaired at the disintegration of the South American federation for which he fought.

"America is ungovernable," Bolívar said on his deathbed in 1830. "Those who serve the revolution plow the sea." More than a century and a half later, Latin America's leaders are still struggling to overcome that bitter heritage.

## Elections in Haiti

## Can Legacy of Violence Be Voted Out?

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti

**I**T was nearly midnight when two young men, one carrying a piece of pipe, the other a length of lumber, marched down the middle of a deserted boulevard in the heart of the Haitian capital. They were members of one of the many neighborhood patrol groups that sprang up briefly last week in Port-au-Prince and other Haitian towns to fight an intensifying terror campaign aimed at disrupting the presidential elections scheduled for today.

The existence of the neighborhood groups, which called themselves vigilance brigades, demonstrated that the terror campaign, instead of cowering the Haitian people, had inspired considerable defiance. Nonetheless, the groups appeared to be a short-lived phenomenon. After one night in which they blocked roads, sent out patrols and lynched four people suspected of anti-election terrorism, they faded back into their neighborhoods rather than tangle with heavily armed troops, which were ostensibly taking back their mission of protecting the citizenry. Before the patrol groups appeared, the security forces had been stick-

ing close to their barracks.

The morning after the troops were called out, eight bullet-riddled bodies were found in the streets, at least three later identified as members of neighborhood patrol groups.

Witnesses were scarce, so it was hard to know for certain if soldiers had been responsible. But the evidence suggested that automatic weapons had been used, so if it was not the army it must have been the work of the thugs with ties to the deposed Duvalier dictatorship, who are assumed to be spreading the anti-election violence. No one else in Haiti has such weapons.

Only a handful of people are believed to be responsible for the terror. But they are the leading edge of a loose alliance of Haitians, rich and poor, civilians and soldiers, who benefited from the Duvalier dictatorship, which ruled the country for nearly 30 years.

Not much has changed structurally in Haiti in the 22 months of interim government dominated by army officers selected by President Jean-Claude Duvalier before he fled into exile. But things might be different with a fairly elected civilian president. That is what the Duvalier loyalists fear, and why they have tried to make it so difficult for the elections to take place.



The body of a victim of a pre-election terror campaign was found on a street in Port-au-Prince.

Black Star/Anthony Sauter



# The Nation

## Not Many Judges Practice What the President Preaches

By KENNETH B. NOBLE

**A**LTHOUGH no President since Franklin Delano Roosevelt has been able to appoint more judges than Ronald Reagan, the Federal court system has not yet become the conservative bastion that he and his supporters had intended.

By the end of his term, Mr. Reagan will probably have named more than half of the nation's 743 Federal judges. So far, he has won Senate confirmation of 332 judges — 249 of the 575 judges on the Federal District Courts, or trial courts, 75 of the 168 judges on the Federal appeals courts and six of the nine judges on the International Trade Court. Of the nine Supreme Court Justices Mr. Reagan has appointed two, Sandra Day O'Connor and Antonin Scalia. Hearings are to begin Dec. 14 on Mr. Reagan's nomination of Judge Anthony M. Kennedy to the Court; barring major revelations, his confirmation is likely to come in February.

It is not clear, however, that the Reagan appointees are practicing the kind of judicial restraint the Administration has been preaching. A sizable chorus of critics, including some conservative theorists as well as the President's perennial detractors, are saying that the Administration's determined effort to change the course of constitutional law is coming up short.

Kenneth R. Feinberg, a law professor at Georgetown University and a former aide to Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, said, "I am surprised at the marginal difference these appointments have made. It seems that there are certain legal doctrines that have become so ingrained in America — like affirmative action, the exclusionary rule, like Miranda — that no so-called conservative revolution has been able to overturn it."

The impact so far has been "modest," said Bruce Fein, a conservative legal expert with the Heritage Foundation here, because precedents allow Reagan appointees little leeway unless the President succeeds in appointing a philosophically congenial majority on the Court. "Unless the Supreme Court changes, you're just left with wiggle room as a lower Federal judge."

Mr. Reagan was handed an enormous opportunity to leave his mark on the Supreme Court when Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. retired unexpectedly last June. But Administration officials privately concede that that opportunity may have been squandered in the crushing defeat of Judge Robert H. Bork and the withdrawal of Judge Douglas H. Ginsburg. Judge Kennedy, Mr. Reagan's third nominee for Justice Powell's seat, is considered a judicial pragmatist; neither the right nor the left expects him to give new life to the President's social goals.

### Accusations of Activism

These goals were laid out in October 1981, when William French Smith, then the Attorney General, launched a broadside at Federal judges, asserting they used expansive interpretations of constitutional rights to usurp the powers of elected officials on such issues as abortion, school prayer and pornography. He said Mr. Reagan would appoint new judges attuned to the "groundswell of conservatism evidenced by the 1980 election."

But a statistical study published last summer in the Columbia Law Review indicated that Reagan appointees have been only slightly, if at all, more conservative than judges named by Presidents Nixon, Ford and Eisenhower. The study compared the votes cast by Democrat-appointed judges with those of Republicans' appointees in more than 1,200 nonunanimous Federal appellate decisions. Not surprisingly, the latter were more likely to vote against civil rights plaintiffs, criminal defendants and liberal public interest groups, and in favor of busi-

ness interests. However, just four of the Reagan judges — Justice Scalia, Judge Bork and two other appellate judges, Ralph K. Winter and Frank Easterbrook — cast such votes with significantly greater consistency than other Republicans' appointees.

"The extreme right wants instant change, but the courts don't work that way," said Sheldon Goldman, a professor of political science at the University of Massachusetts. "Of course precedents can be overturned, but courts as a rule don't like to do that. They prefer incrementalism rather than broad change."

The Administration was not just looking for traditional conservative advocates of judicial restraint; it sought judges who supported what Attorney General Edwin Meese 3rd calls the "jurisprudence of original intention" — strict adherence to the intent of the Constitution's framers.

Judge Bork is perhaps the best known proponent of the "original intention" school, but as the Senate's resounding rejection of his nomination to the Supreme Court suggests, the doctrine has not yet found a comfortable niche outside academia. In a poll of 405 state and Federal judges, released in August by the National Law Journal, only 9 percent said they "strongly agree" with this doctrine. Twenty-nine percent of the judges "agree somewhat," 23 percent "disagree somewhat," 34 percent "strongly disagree," and 4 percent said they didn't know.

To be sure, several courts have acquired a decidedly different ideological hue under the Reagan Administration. The 11th Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, considered the nation's second most important tribunal and long one of its most liberal, has taken a sharp turn to the right since Reagan appointees became a majority last summer. Bitter ideological feuding has characterized several decisions since, including an important ruling striking down the District of Columbia's quota of 60 percent blacks among new firefighters.

Similarly, Reagan appointees have made the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in Chicago an increasingly important outpost for the law-and-economics movement, which seeks to weigh the importance of a right to an individual, for instance, against the cost to society of enforcing that right. "With the Reagan appointees, the 7th Circuit is simply a horse of a different color on antitrust, economic regulation and jurisdictional questions," said Mr. Fein of the Heritage Foundation.

Whether the Administration will be able to push other Federal courts along those lines in its remaining 13 months is increasingly doubtful. For one thing, a fierce

### Verbatim: Remembering Nixon

"I have long held and often expressed the view that Richard M. Nixon had it within his grasp to be our greatest post-World War II President. . . . He was a man who combined detachment and reserve with a capacity on occasion for warmth, which could give way very quickly to manipulation and ruthlessness. Perhaps the single most important observation to be made about him is that he is a realist. He is a realist whose realism tilts toward cynicism — one might say, is infused with cynicism — but it is certainly a contributor both to the range of his perspective on unfolding events and the longitudinal depth of his thinking. He takes the long view. And that capacity helps to explain the fact that he is perhaps, or was as President, the leading strategist we've had in the White House since World War II."

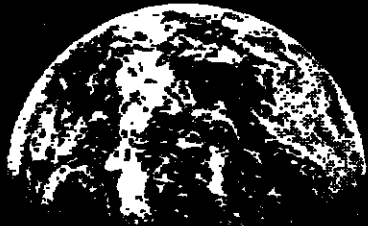
Elm L. Richardson  
former Attorney General,  
at a Hofstra University conference  
on the Nixon Presidency.

battle is looming between Senate Democrats and the Justice Department over a new crop of judicial nominees. Justice Department officials complain that more than 30 nominations for lower court judgeships have piled up, and some committee aides privately concede that political considerations are playing a part in the delay. "And as we enter an election year, if those nominations are still stalled at the Senate Judiciary level, they'll go nowhere," Mr. Goldman said.

### Correction

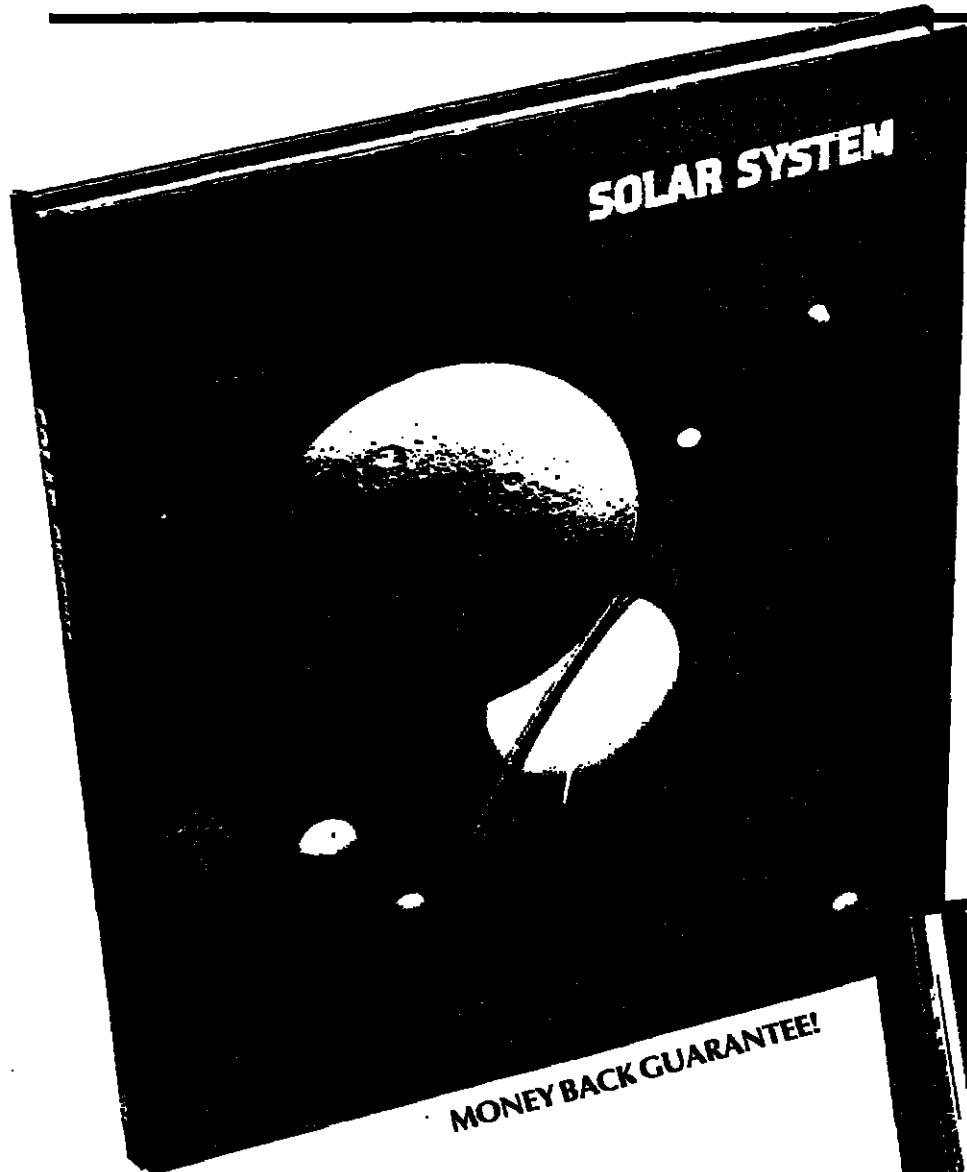
Credits were reversed on two cartoons in *The Week in Review* last Sunday. One, showing President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua sitting on a shipment from Moscow, was drawn by Steven Turtel of the *Charleston* (W. Va.) *Daily Mail*. The other, showing a contra leader as a puppet on President Reagan's foot, was by Rainer Hachfeld of the *Hamburger Rundschau* in West Germany.

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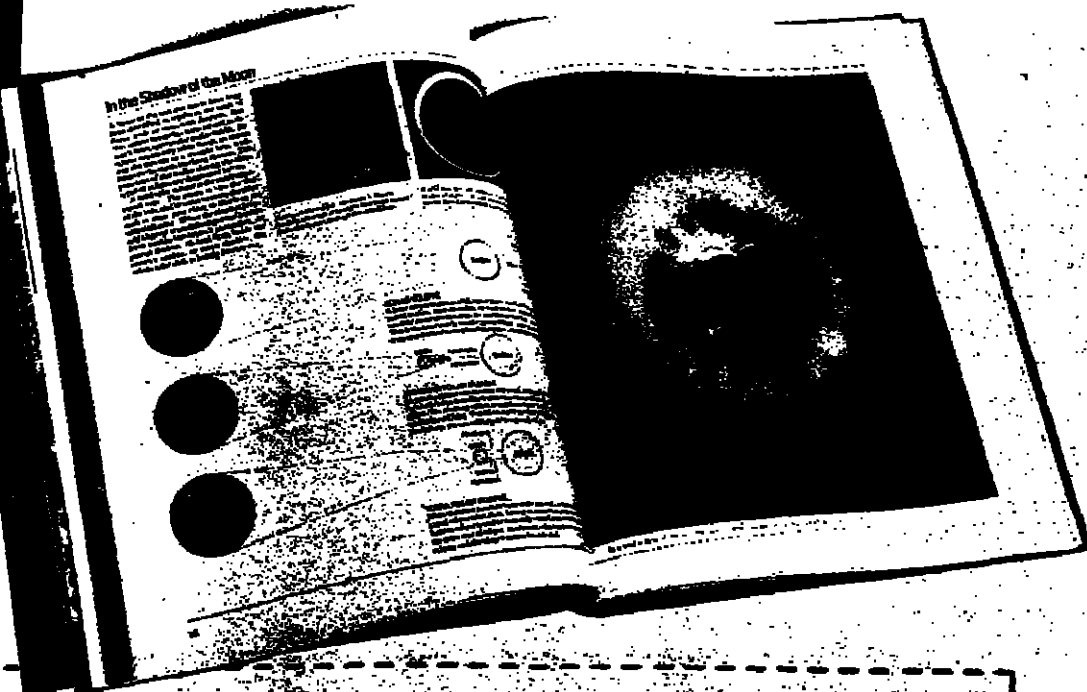
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## The Neediest, Visible and Invisible

A New York woman named Joyce Brown recently achieved national notice for persuading a judge that the city had no right to hospitalize her, even though she lived on the streets. While the case inspired policy debate, it also distorted the problem of the homeless. Whatever one makes of their civil rights, few of the homeless enjoy life on the street. Ms. Brown herself now says she would like to live in a group home. The homeless are homeless because they are poor. Again this year, they are the best evidence of the enduring need for The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund, which begins its 76th annual appeal today.



Harry Pincus

Most Americans begin the holiday season thinking about what gifts to get their relatives and friends. What of the thousands of strangers for whom help with the basics of survival would constitute a gift beyond any holiday cheer? Glittering

streets should not divert from the darkness felt by the sick, hungry and lonely. Some lead lives of visible abandonment on the street. Many more suffer in quiet, invisible shame. Too often, they are the children of poverty whose early years are a catalogue of misery.

The Fund, created in 1912, was for some time known as the Hundred Neediest Cases Fund. The number of those who cry out for help has long since surpassed the modest original count.

The Fund passes every dollar collected to the neediest through eight private social service agencies. No money is kept back for costs of administration or solicitation. Donations are deductible for income tax and estate purposes. Any amount is welcome. Checks should be made payable to The New York Times Neediest Cases Fund and mailed to Post Office Box 5193, General Post Office, New York, N.Y. 10087.

## Mush From the Wimps

Tomorrow, Congress and the Administration will start trying to keep their timid promise to cut the Federal budget deficit by a token \$30 billion. Just how timid and just how token can be gauged by comparing their promise with the economic plan that Jimmy Carter proposed in his last year in office. Here is how the lead story in The Times described it on March 15, 1980:

President Carter, declaring that the nation's soaring inflation rate required a program of "pain" and "discipline," announced today that he would cut Federal spending by \$13 billion, to achieve a balanced budget next year and that he would impose an immediate fee on imported oil aimed at raising gasoline prices 10 cents a gallon.

Mr. Carter was fighting double-digit inflation and all this seemed little and late. An editorial in The Boston Globe first appeared with a joke headline: "Mush From the Wimp." That was quickly revised to "All Must Share the Burden." The country has, since then, learned more about mush, and wimps, and burdens.

Jimmy Carter didn't get his spending cut, not even with a Democratic Congress. Still, two things stand out from a then-and-now comparison.

First, note that it would then have taken only \$13 billion in cuts to balance the budget. Now, the gap is 10 times higher. If Congress comes up with all the supposed \$30 billion reduction, the 1988 deficit will still run more than \$130 billion. And even this token reduction has been promised only because

otherwise, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law would have gone into effect, requiring across-the-board cuts with no discretion. For weeks, that harsh law looked like a shark in the water, to be avoided at all costs. It ended up looking more like a lifeboat. Without its deadlines, the negotiators might well have dithered on indefinitely.

Second, note that President Carter at least tried. He was willing to ask for pain, discipline and a 10-cent gas tax. What is President Reagan willing to ask for? Nothing. He was willing, grudgingly at that, to bargain with Congress. And now, even after agreeing to spending cuts and revenue increases, he brandishes veto threats.

The agreed-on package is not deficit reduction, only an outline of proposals that could bring reductions, of the supposed \$30 billion in 1988 and \$46 billion in 1989. Those figures include dubious, fuzzy and one-time amounts. The negotiators, acting together, could have made genuinely constructive reductions, like restraining Social Security increases for the well-to-do. Having failed to do so creates pressure on programs that literally put food in the mouths of the poor.

Congress and the Administration could yet flesh out their outline into a real program, recognizing that All Must Share the Burden. So far, with the President still so passive and House Democrats still so skittish, the nation's leaders are breathing new, plural life into Mush from the Wimps.

## Trump-Koch-O'Connor Gardens

What started as a proposal for the world's tallest building is turning into New York's most welcome coalition: Donald Trump, Mayor Koch and John Cardinal O'Connor.

In a newspaper published by the Archdiocese, the Cardinal, like others, calls on Mr. Trump to include a thousand or more units of lower-income housing in his proposed 76-acre development on Manhattan's West Side. The housing would be built on the 10 acres that NBC finally decided not to occupy. With NBC out of the picture, Mr. Trump announced that he's contemplating a New York version of Copenhagen's famed Tivoli Gardens.

Why not both — "affordable housing and Tivoli-on-the-Hudson?" asks the Cardinal. He may well be right: the combination could produce a marriage that's politically irresistible. The Cardinal is attracted to the vision of New Yorkers promenading

under the stars to the beat of musicians, marveling at jugglers and mimes, tasting a variety of culinary pleasures. But the Cardinal is also an enthusiastic, committed supporter of lower-income housing. The church has helped the city build and maintain such housing. Cardinal O'Connor even offers Mr. Trump the extensive resources of the church to help manage the proposed dwelling units.

Enter Mayor Koch, bearing an olive branch. He offers to call off his celebrated feud with Mr. Trump if the developer agrees to include affordable housing. If that happens, the Mayor says, he'd even throw a large party for the builder. Thanks but no thanks, responds Mr. Trump. Yet he has let it be known that he's seriously considering lower-income housing and the riverfront gardens. That could be a triumphant result for everyone. Cardinal Gardens, he might christen them, at his own large party.

### Smoking-Rule Smoke

When New York's highest court last week upheld two previous court rulings, it did not uphold smoking in public. It said that the State Public Health Council had gone too far in issuing new rules on public smoking. The council, said six of the seven judges on the Court of Appeals, had "usurped" legislative power.

Perhaps so, but then the Legislature has not gone nearly far enough. The Health Council rules, supported by Governor Cuomo, would have forbidden smoking in stores, banks, hospitals, movie theaters and other public places. Allowance was made for smoking in designated areas like theater lobbies, and the ban did not apply to bars, hotel rooms, small restaurants, conventions or private social functions. The rules also placed the burden on the employer to provide smoke-free zones. What the rules didn't do was to say that the smoker shouldn't smoke — only that nonsmokers shouldn't have to share his habit.

Assemblyman Alexander Granits of Manhattan, who has repeatedly, and unsuccessfully, sponsored antismoking bills, promises to try again with a bill reflecting the Health Council regulations. May the Legislature now use the power reaffirmed by the courts and pass it.

### An End to El Rukn Chic?

In Arabic, El Rukn means "the foundation." On Chicago's South Side, it means trouble. Thanks to a tough

### Topics of The Times

Federal prosecutor and a two-and-a-half-year investigation, El Rukn may have foundered.

Five members of El Rukn, one of the nation's deadliest street gangs, were convicted last week of conspiring to commit terrorist acts in hopes of getting as much as \$2.5 million from Libya. Among the five was Jeff Fort, the gang's leader, already serving time for narcotics trafficking. Susan Bogart, the assistant United States Attorney who led the prosecution, heaped praise on the Federal agents for bringing "down a well-organized and very dangerous group."

Brought down? That remains to be seen, according to Terry Gillespie, Mr. Fort's attorney. "Jeff Fort is a very confident man." Well he should be. He and the organization he heads have been fixtures in Chicago's ghetto for a quarter-century. And for all the fear they inspire in ordinary citizens, they have shown a remarkable facility for getting on the right side of politicians.

In the 1960's, as the Blackstone Rangers, they became the objects of radical chic and even won control of a \$1 million Federal antipoverty grant. In 1983, as El Rukn, they got \$10,000 from Democratic Party coffers and worked for Mayor Jane Byrne's unsuccessful re-election campaign. In 1984, as the late Mayor Harold Washington announced a crackdown on street gangs, a group of El Rukns appeared at City Hall with the Rev. Jesse Jackson to register to vote. Small wonder that it took a prolonged Federal effort to bring El Rukn down. For Chicago's sake and the nation's, may it stay there.

### Letters

## A 'Real' Supply-Sider Views Reagan's Legacy

To the Editor:

The central problem for the American economy is how to raise the dismally low savings ratio. Personal savings ratios are very low. But the major culprit in this matter is the Federal budget deficit. The quickest possible elimination of this deficit is the major policy tool to raise the national savings ratio. This can be done only by raising taxes and/or lowering expenditures. It cannot be done by "creative accounting" or the sale of assets. The latter may or may not be desirable, but to use the proceeds from asset sales to balance the budget is simply stupid. For it would be present capital consumption, not an increase in savings.

Both tax increases and expenditure cuts have deflationary effects, but the latter more so than the former. So the real problem is to raise those taxes that will stimulate savings and lower expenditures to reduce consumption, which would also reduce demand for foreign goods. We need an expenditure tax and some form of national sales tax. The states will eventually realize that they will be better off switching from sales taxes to income taxes, since state income taxes will continue to be deductible from the Federal tax base, while state sales taxes no longer are.

It is hopeless to expect the balance of payments deficit to go away merely by a radical change in the exchange rate. Britain had to face the same situation in 1947. Unlike the Reagan Administration, the Labor Government with U.S. prodding faced reality and not only devalued, but cut defense and housing expenditures.

President Reagan had excellent advice from such economists as Martin Feldstein, who was attacked by so-called "conservatives" for doing his duty and refusing to succumb to the personality cult of the far right. We have had a long boom, not really all that great, as Herbert Stein is reported to have pointed out. It was due to a mixture of the most primitive Keynesian policy, calling itself with unequalled gall supply-side economics, and a real (Joseph) Schumpeterian boom. Most of the boom was financed by eating up part of the patrimony of the American people.

Nobody has ever doubted that you can have a wonderful time if you have inherited a lot of money and begin eating it up. To argue that having become the largest international debtor nation is nothing to worry about because there is still plenty of inheritance to be eaten up is pernicious. So is to argue that the deficit is nothing to worry about because many expenditures are really capital expenditures. And both arguments are essentially irrelevant to the present problem.

To the Editor:

To count on continuing foreign cooperation to help us avoid making our own hard decision — and this is the real meaning of "coordination of international policies" — is irresponsible as well as hopeless. No doubt an easier German monetary and fiscal policy would be in their own interest at present. But it is naïve to expect quick effects on our own situation.

We may still be the most powerful economy in the world, but we have become a considerably less attractive place to invest in than before supply-side economics started to jeopardize our future.

The next President will have his hands full trying to prevent a recession from turning into a real depression. After all, 1930 was still a reasonably good year! Just about the only thing President Reagan got right is his steadfast opposition to protectionism. All we need to produce a depression is a protectionist policy.

The next President may have to restructure the tax and expenditure system, even if it requires higher personal and lower corporate income taxes, which are mostly shifted anyway. It will require a shift toward an expenditure tax and a Federal sales tax in some form. And it will require



a shift toward a more responsible fiscal policy in order to allow an easier monetary policy. All of this has been known for a long time by self-respecting economists of all persuasions — I count myself a Schumpeterian and a real supply-sider.

And the next President will be obliged to undo the damage to the American moral fiber caused by Ronald Reagan's ideological bias. Mr. Reagan was the right President for the drug generation: eat, drink and be merry, and never mind the future.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 16, 1987  
The writer is Emeritus Professor of Economics, University of Michigan.

### Don't Focus on Deficit

To the Editor:

Leonard Silk, in "Perilous Economic Cures" (economic analysis, front page, Oct. 28) pointed out that there is a wide range of distinguished economic opinion that is uneasy about the political and media focus on budget deficit reductions as the appropriate response to the global collapse in equity markets. As one who has long advocated a spending freeze in order to rebalance the budget to the lower-than-expected nominal growth path of the gross national product, I am tempted, as others are, to seize the opportunity of the current crisis as an excuse to cut the deficit.

Nevertheless, such a course of action is totally inconsistent with orthodox Keynesian economic theory and explanations of the Great Depression that are still the current teaching all over the world. What strengthens the position of orthodox Keynesians such as Robert Eisner, the president-elect of the American Economic Association, against the position of so-called "eclectic Keynesians" is the fact that the U.S. budget deficit for the fiscal year ending October 1987 fell by one-third below the 1986 level. This enormous reduction in the deficit was generally known in economic and financial circles prior to the market crash.

If deficit reductions are reassuring to the markets, why did the markets crash when presented with an extraordinary reduction in the deficit? Orthodox Keynesians can say that this deficit reduction was not reassuring, because it represents a massive drain of liquidity from the economy. "Eclectic Keynesians" cannot say anything, because they have no theory and shift around cause and effect whenever it suits them.

The problem with focusing on the budget deficit is that it diverts attention from monetary policy. During 1987, there was an abrupt slowdown and near-halt to money supply growth in the United States. Before the market crash, American interest rates had risen 40 percent, enough to send any stock market down. Even after the United States market had begun falling, the West German Government raised interest rates further, thus putting further pressure on United States interest rates and the dollar. An eclectic economist does not have to look at the deficit for an explanation of the crash.

PAUL CRAIG ROBERTS  
Center for Strategic and International Studies  
Washington, Nov. 12, 1987

## Yeltsin's Fall Is Good For the Soviet Reform

To the Editor:

Both "After Yeltsin, Gorbachev?" by Marshall I. Goldman (Op-Ed, Nov. 22) and "Winter and Repentance Descend Upon Moscow Again" (Week in Review, same day) do not go beyond the immediate perception of the current situation in the Soviet Union. Contrary to what may seem obvious, the fall of Boris Yeltsin, "a strong proponent of reform," as Professor Goldman calls him, is good for the reform. In a situation as complex and delicate as now, Mr. Yeltsin's "not particularly subtle" mode of action is counterproductive for advancing the reforms. He resembles Nikita Khrushchev: Mikhail Gorbachev is more sophisticated, cautious and flexible. Mr. Yeltsin's fall does not signify a threat to Mr. Gorbachev himself; opposition to reform by the powerful "nomenklatura" was well known before.

Mr. Gorbachev could possibly have saved Mr. Yeltsin had he so chosen but decided that at this stage opportunists are more suitable for the advancement of reform than zealots. Both articles are quick to compare the Yeltsin case with the 1937 trial of Bukharin because both confessed mistakes but did not really believe they had made any. But the similarity of the cases is only in form, not substance.

VALENTIN LYUBARSKY  
Brooklyn, Nov. 23, 1987

## Distributing Pain of the Pensioner Boom

To the Editor:

The Week in Review article on next century's pensioner boom (Nov. 15) says Britain "is the one European country to face the problem squarely." It did so by reducing government benefits and by subsidizing people to enter the private pension system.

There is nothing magical about private pensions. Whatever the advantages may be, privatizing pensions does not cope with the crux of the problem: the coming imbalance between the retired population and the population of working age. Both population groups will be consuming goods that are, by and large, currently produced. Either there will be enough output to satisfy the expecta-

tions of both groups, or there won't. If the former is true, it doesn't matter whether the promise is fulfilled with Federal checks or with private checks. If, on the other hand, there isn't enough, then the issue will be how to distribute the pain.

It is rarely noticed that, at least in the U.S., there is no forthcoming imbalance between the working-age population and those too young or too old to work. The overplus of old folks will be made up by the fewness of kids. This suggests that the political challenge will be how to shift resources from kids to old folks. It certainly won't be done by private pensions.

Alternatively, we need to increase future output. I have no magic formula for this, but I can tell you what won't work: running government deficits for the indefinite future.

The Social Security system can help to promote national saving for investment to increase future output. It can do this by buying up Federal debt and forcing investors (including pension funds) into the private sector. This trick only works if the Federal debt stops growing.

BRUNO STEIN  
New York, Nov. 17, 1987  
The writer, professor of economics at New York University, is author of "Social Security and Pensions in Transition."

### Persistent Rent Control

To the Editor:

William Tucker, in his Op-Ed article condemning rent control ("Rent Control as a Cause of Homelessness," Nov. 14) does not explain why, if developers have been so happy to provide affordable housing without rent control, it was necessary for "Over 200 communities, large and small, [to] have adopted rent control since 1970. (Previously, only New York had it.)"

DOROTHY STEARN  
New York, Nov. 17, 1987

## 'Brain Gain' From Europe Is Hurting Young American Professors

To the Editor:

A recent article about the influx of British and other foreign scholars to American universities paints a rosy picture of the "brain gain" on our campuses (Education Life Supplement, Nov. 8). Of the hiring of Europeans in preference to Americans, a University of Chicago professor says, "There isn't nearly as much resentment as you might think there would be," and a professor at the University of California at Berkeley adds, "We don't view these people as a threat, but as an enhancement."

The "we" in the previous sentence presumably refers to established faculty members at top universities like Chicago and Berkeley, who are no longer having to compete for a job. But the situation looks very different to me and my colleagues, junior faculty and recent Ph.D.'s in a traditional humanities discipline, classics. The promised shortage of Ph.D.'s in the 1990's notwithstanding, the job market right now in this field is as bleak as at any time in the past 15 years, with dozens of good applicants for

each of the few positions available.

There is thus considerable resentment when many of the best of these few jobs go to foreigners, including many too young to be called "distinguished scholars" or "uniquely qualified." An often-heard complaint concerns the almost total lack of reciprocity. Granted the present sorry state of British universities precludes the possibility that an American could get (or would want) a job in England. But even in the case of countries whose university systems are relatively sound, such as West Germany, the hiring is always a one-way street: we gladly hire them, but they never hire us.

According to figures cited in the article, the largest single group of foreigners teaching in American universities last year was Canadian. Yet

every advertisement of a position at a Canadian university carries the notice that under Canadian law, a Canadian citizen or permanent resident must be hired, if there is a qualified Canadian available.

There is a certain bitter irony in the notion that, after earlier generations of émigré scholars helped transform our best universities into world-class institutions, which consider themselves the equal of an Oxford or Munich or Vienna, now those of us trained in American universities are told that when it comes to getting a job, we cannot compete against a more attractive candidate from abroad.

H. A. SHAPIRO  
Hoboken, N.J., Nov. 11, 1987  
The writer is assistant professor at the Stevens Institute of Technology.

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### Operating Groups

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In a region of extremity and violence, Mubarak Awad is a curious political being. He is an Arab, born in Jerusalem, who tells his fellow Palestinians that nonviolent methods offer the best hope of ending Israel's 20-year occupation of the West Bank.

"I don't want the next generation [of Palestinians] educated in violence," Mr. Awad said in an interview with the Israeli newspaper Haaretz. "I don't want our flag to have only a rifle on it."

The Government of Israel has responded to Mr. Awad by moving to expel him. The Interior Ministry ordered him to leave by Nov. 20. He has not left and says he will not go voluntarily.

Mr. Awad is an individual without power or great personal following. But his case engages large interests. Diplomatic efforts to settle the West Bank's future are at a standstill, frustrated by, among other things, deep division in Israel. The Government is split down the middle on the proposal for an international conference.

But the realities do not go away. Foremost is the fact that 1.5 million Palestinians live in the West Bank and Gaza. If Israel formally annexed the territories, it would be a binational state, 40 percent Arab. But if it continues to rule them by military occupation, denying the Arab inhabitants all political rights, it insures a sullen, hostile population — and insures the corruption of its own democratic ethic.

This uncomfortable reality is coming to be recognized in Israel even by some in the Likud Party, which has opposed giving up any part of the West Bank. They call it "the demographic problem." But the political obstacles block negotiation.

It was into this picture of stalemate that Mubarak Awad stepped two years ago, when he set up in Jerusalem a Palestinian Center for the Study of Nonviolence. Using the models of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr., he urged Palestinians to resist the occupation by such means as planting olive trees on land claimed by the Israeli Government and refusing to till out farms in Hebrew.

Mr. Awad lived in the United States for some years and acquired U.S. citizenship. For that reason the Interior

Israel  
and the  
case of  
Mubarak  
Awad.

Ministry refused to renew an identity card that allowed him to live in the occupied territories — a decision with a certain irony, since American Jews, many of them retaining their American passports, have played a leading part in the establishment of Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

The U.S. State Department spoke up for Mr. Awad, calling him "a moderating influence." The Israeli Foreign Ministry apparently wanted to let him remain on a visitor's visa. But the Defense Ministry — whose chief, Yitzhak Rabin, has run the West Bank with an iron hand — said no.

To expel Mr. Awad would send an unmistakable message to Palestinians: Nonviolence as a political strategy is useless.

Violence always has its appeal to a people denied political expression. When a Syrian-supported guerrilla flew a glider into Israel the other day and killed six soldiers, most Americans, like Israelis, were horrified. But reports from around the Middle East said, not surprisingly, that most Palestinians took pride in the attack.

Logically, then, one would think that Israel should want to legitimize peaceful political means of expressing Palestinian nationalism. But to say that is to ignore the zero-sum attitude that has cursed the relationship for so long: the refusal of each side to admit the political legitimacy of the other.

Even now the Palestine Liberation Organization plays verbal games about conditions for recognizing the sovereignty of Israel. And Israel dismisses the P.L.O. as a terrorist group, refusing to recognize that it in fact speaks politically for most Palestinians.

A Palestinian and an Israeli who do accept each other's political existence have been touring the United States under the auspices of Peace Now, urging an international peace conference. They are Hanna Siniora, editor of Al Fajr in Jerusalem, and Mordechai Vishnitsky, a Knesset member in the small Citizens Rights Party.

When I saw them, I asked about the threatened expulsion of Mr. Awad. Mr. Siniora said it was another sign that "we are not allowed self-expression."

Mr. Vishnitsky saw the case as an example of the larger injury done by the failure of the peace process. "It's not just a foreign policy question," he said. "It is seeping into our fiber as a nation." Then he said:

"I am ready to join Hanna Siniora in protesting about Mr. Awad. We may save this or that man from injustice. But it will go on unless we solve the basic problem. I don't want to be the Red Cross. I want to be the Pasteur who has the cure for the sickness."

## The Mideast's New No. 1 Problem

By Daniel Pipes

W Philadelphia has the Arab-Israeli conflict disappeared? The conflict is no longer the No. 1 problem in the Middle East. That is the message from Amman, Jordan, where kings, presidents and emirs from all over the Arab world met earlier this month.

Not only is this realignment good for the peoples of the Middle East but also it improves the United States' opportunity to exert influence in the region.

Consider what was done in Amman. For the first time since the Arab League was founded in 1945, the Arab leaders agreed that the conflict with Israel mattered less than something else: the Iraq-Iran war. Except for a decision permitting formal relations with Egypt, all the summit meeting resolutions expressed fears about Iranian aggression — against Iraq, Kuwait and Iranian pilgrims in Mecca.

Symptomatically, the English-language version of the final declaration did not even make the routine reference to the Palestine Liberation Or-

ganization as the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinians.

This change of focus is long overdue, for two reasons. First, pride and passions aside, the Arabs' conflict with Israel is essentially peripheral to most of them. Palestinians are few in number and nowhere do they starve. The long history of military failure against Israel and the conflict's immense cost make it clear that the obsession with Israel cannot last forever.

The P.L.O. seeks political sovereignty, but however vital this goal is to Yasir Arafat, it lacks urgency for other Arabs, especially when compared to the Iranian threat. The Arab states today cannot afford the luxury of devoting their resources to this dream.

Also, Arab leaders see no obvious steps to break out of the current impasse with Israel. None of them likes the way things are, but they have few alternatives. Cooperation with Israel permits Jordan's Government slowly to gain access to the West Bank. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt devotes the bulk of his attention to domestic problems. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria has not achieved the "strategic parity" with Israel he deemed necessary before taking unilateral action. And, obviously, no one in Lebanon is in a position to do much about Israel.

Second, unlike the more symbolic conflict with Israel, the war between Iraq and Iran demands concrete and immediate action. This brutal conflict — the fourth largest of the 20th

century in numbers of deaths — has the potential to upset the existing order in the Middle East.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has moved Teheran from the periphery to the heart of Middle East politics; his radical ideology and armed forces challenge the very existence of Arab regimes. An Iranian military breakthrough would revitalize the Islamic revolution and threaten all of Iraq's five neighbors. It would lead to an assault on the Western presence in the Middle East and almost certainly disrupt oil supplies.

The Iran-Iraq war drives the main alliances in the region. Damascus is the outpost from Arab politics today, not Cairo, for everyone knows that alliance with Iran endangers the region

far more than a peace treaty with Israel. The Arab states have unified more to stop Iranian expansion than they ever did against Israel.

The consequences of these changes go beyond the merely political; they foster a growing mood of political sobriety in the Arab countries. The excited ideologies and inflated hopes of decades past have soared and died. After a host of plans — anti-Zionism, Arab unity, Arab socialism — lost their attraction, a pragmatic sensibility gained in strength. A new appreciation of the possible emphasizes economics, democracy and the concerns of daily life.

This sobriety has great importance for the United States. Much improved United States-Arab relations can be seen in many places, and extend even to the long hostile Iraqi state. Arab

governments are now working with Washington in ways no one would have imagined a few years ago (for example, they are beginning to offer real military cooperation in the Persian Gulf). The old stumbling block of American support for Israel hardly seems to matter now as, in effect, a United States-Arab alliance against Iran has taken shape.

Within the United States, too, discussion of the Middle East has taken on a new tone. The extreme partisanship that characterizes debate over the Arab-Israeli conflict is giving way to a tactical examination of the Persian Gulf. Palestinians and Israelis arouse intense passions; the Iraqi Air Force and Iranian Army demand somber analysis. A far more sensible discussion of American interests has resulted.

In short, a fundamental shift in Middle East politics is taking place, perhaps the most profound since the Arab states became independent after World War II. Despite the recent revival of Soviet diplomacy in the region, these changes suggest that this is a moment of real opportunity for the United States in the Middle East.

Today, the  
Arab-Israeli  
conflict is  
No. 2.ESSAY  
William SafireThe End  
Of the  
Affair

WASHINGTON When the Reagan Revolution was in its formative stage in the late 70's, and its outriders were starry-eyed about cutting the monster called Big Government down to size, Cap Weinberger used to regale Reaganians with the Legend of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Seems that an outsider stumbled into the musty bureau one day. As far as the eye could see, rows of bureaucrats sat staring at little piles of paper. Every hour or so, noisily, each gray-faced bureaucrat would pass his stack of paper on to the next desk and stare dully at the new stack on his own. All was serene routine; but then the visitor spotted a commotion in the back of the vast room.

"Why is that man crying?" he wondered. Sure enough, one of the bureaucrats was hunched over his desk, sobbing, as if bereft of his reason for being.

The visitor accompanied the bureau's administrator down the long row of desks to the devastated official. Asked why he was distressed, the bureaucrat replied, "My Indian died!"

Cap's story drew a laugh because it had a point: All that waste would be swept aside when the Reaganians rode into town. Tax-saving efficiency would replace the environment of entitlement that had encrusted Washington. Agencies, even whole departments, would be abolished in the general streamlining.

I remembered that story told by the recently departed Reagan loyalist when reading that the President had come to a "personal decision" to elevate the Veterans Administration, with its quarter-million bureaucrats, to the level of a department, with its administrator added to the cabinet.

That was kind of a crusher for more than a few of us.

We had winced, years ago, when Mr. Reagan debauched the Medal of Freedom by pinning it on a Hollywood buddy who has been a lifetime associate of Mafia hoods. We were dismayed at the President's surprise embrace of the detested polygraph. We forced down his refusal to cancel the obscenity at Bitburg arranged by his possibly drunk advance man. We

It's  
the little  
things  
that  
count.

gagged but did not bail out completely when he secretly paid ransom to the Ayatollah.

Through all this, loyalists reminded themselves of the triumphs of the "real" Reagan. He accepted a necessary recession to stop the double-digit inflation ruining America, and then reversed the seemingly inexorable rise of tax rates; he prevented the communization of the seabeds by stopping the infamous Law of the Sea Treaty; he rebuilt our defenses and, with the brilliant Strategic Defense Initiative, brought the Russians to the negotiating table on our terms; he went down the line for the right judges even unto Ginsborg.

But in the end, it's the little things that get you. Although we knew he had not reduced the size of Government, and could not deliver on his promised abolition of the Energy Department, we liked to think that he understood the principle at stake: Never glorify Big Government. Never let it win the battle of symbols, because then it will win the war of the budget.

When the decision memo went to the President on the big-spenders' plan to elevate the V.A. to cabinet status, the White House staff made the customary conservative recommendation: It's a Trojan horse to infiltrate the Government with new entitlements for the baby boomers, so shoot it down. But Ronald Reagan, influenced by patronage-hungry Senator Strom Thurmond, signed on to the scheme.

I'm a Reagan-style veteran; we both served easy time and never heard a shot fired in anger. We're not like the small percentage of combat-duty veterans who were harmed during their service and who deserve long-term help; on the contrary, Army life was a democratizing experience for most of us, and we do not present the nation a belated bill for doing our duty.

Does anyone imagine that the vast new clout given the professional veterans' lobby will not cost all taxpayers (including vets not seeking the public trough) billions in the future? This is Washington; a place at the cabinet table cannot fail to put bread on the constituency's table.

Dwight Eisenhower, in the twilight of his Presidency, ruefully asked Sherman Adams: "What happened to all those fine young people with stars in their eyes who sailed balloons and rang doorbells for us in 1952?"

Almost every leader disappoints his ardent early supporters. Having compromised too many principles, Mr. Reagan is now reduced to selling out symbols. Years from now, some political crusader at the head of an anti-bureaucratic movement will be telling a joke with the punchline: "My veteran died!"

## Aftershocks for Silicon Valley

By Richard Raysman  
and Peter Brown

The aftershocks of the United States Supreme Court's decision to uphold the conviction of The Wall Street Journal reporter R. Foster Winans and two co-conspirators are likely to be felt dramatically in the high-tech world of Silicon Valley.

A centerpiece of the decision was the finding that Mr. Winans's misappropriation of confidential information owned by the Journal constituted fraud under Federal mail and wire fraud statutes. This ruling may affect every relationship between an employer who owns confidential information and an employee who has access to such business secrets.

Mr. Winans wrote a popular investment advice column, *Heard on the Street*. The Court affirmed his criminal conviction for knowingly breaching a duty of confidentiality by misappropriating confidential information gained in writing the column to buy stock, anticipating the effect the column would have on the financial market. In conduct that the court regarded as a "shame," Mr. Winans reaped \$31,000 as his share of the illegal scheme.

The Court found that Mr. Winans committed a criminal act because "even in the absence of a written contract, an employee has a fiduciary obligation to protect confidential information obtained during the course of

his employment." In the Winans case, such information had the power to move the stock market and influence the entire economy of the United States.

Though the value of confidential information that makes its way into The Wall Street Journal is substantial, its value pales in comparison to the huge investment in intellectual property made by, say, a computer company in computer software and data bases.

Computer programs and the information surrounding their development are perhaps the single most valuable property resource driving America's current technological advances.

It is estimated that the value of software created in the United States in 1987 will be \$13 billion. Indeed, every major business, whether a bank, insurance company or a manufacturer, has a huge investment in software and data.

The high mobility of professionals in the computer industry has long been a source of concern to employers, because key employees frequently are lured across the street to work for a competitor or decide to start a new business that becomes a competitor.

To date, an employer's only defenses against theft of proprietary information have been internal-security procedures and confidentiality agreements with employees.

Upon discovering a theft of confidential information, the employer might have threatened to file a lawsuit seeking an injunction. Unfortunately, most businesses still have not recognized the unique competitive advantages they may achieve from their confidential information, and continue to operate with no security procedures at all.

The Winans decision, which supports a much stronger remedy — criminal prosecution — may well have a chilling effect upon all employees in the computer industry.

It surely will instill second thoughts in those contemplating an unethical or illicit use of employers' ideas.

The stakes have been significantly raised for employees who leave their high-tech companies to work for others and take what their employers may allege to be confidential information.

The employer can now contact his local United States attorney to file a criminal complaint. While some states, like New York, have laws protecting information such as secret scientific material, local district attorneys have not yet actively prosecuted under these statutes.

Until now, copyright protection has proved to be an important means of protecting against the infringement of intellectual property, particularly software programs.

Copyright, a very limited and spe-

cific form of protection, mainly protects the particular form of expression, structure and format, whereas the trade-secret law protects basic ideas and information.

Until the Winans decision, trade-secret remedies had been available only at the state level in civil actions. Now that the Court has said such intangible assets are a species of property that deserve full protection of the law, an employer will be able to file a criminal complaint for illegal misappropriation of confidential information.

To protect their intellectual property properly, companies can put into effect copyright and trade-secret policies. These policies would enable them correctly to secure such property and allow access only to employees with a need to know.

Companies can also have written agreements with their employees that include an acknowledgement that information is to be kept confidential and that disclosure would cause serious harm to the company.

One problem raised by the Winans decision is whether employees will be afraid to use ideas they originate during their employment to start new companies on their own, thus stifling creativity in the computer industry.

Since the United States enjoys an advantage over Japan in the development of software, this inhibition would represent a national disadvantage for America.

As the Supreme Court moves trade-secret protection front and center on the Federal level, lower courts will have to pay attention to the balance between the need for innovation and employers' rights as they interpret the law in the future.

The Winans  
case raises  
a warning  
to high-tech  
employees.

Richard Raysman and Peter Brown are Manhattan lawyers who specialize in computer law.



# The Quest to Build a Better Noise Trap

By LAWRENCE M. FISHER

**A**S BEFITS the inventor of the most successful noise-reduction system in the recording business, Ray M. Dolby speaks with a soft voice. Sitting in his office at Dolby Laboratories headquarters here, the man who took the hiss out of tape recording and who made high-fidelity music possible on audio cassettes, talked quietly about Dolby SR — the latest twist on his 20-year-old Dolby System of banishing background noise.

The new process is Mr. Dolby's answer to digital recording, the computer-derived technology behind today's compact disks. For professional master tapes, he objects to the digital process, which converts music to a numeric code and stores it on a tape much as data is stored in a computer. "It costs a lot of money; it's very complicated; it's the wrong way to do it," he said.

Perhaps more to the point for Mr. Dolby, digital recording essentially ignores the hiss inherent in conventional, or "analog," recording and thus doesn't require the anti-noise devices of Dolby Laboratories.

Dolby SR (for Spectral Recording) is the culmination of six years of solitary work by Mr. Dolby — his quest, after digital technology was introduced in the late 1970's, to further enhance the sound quality of conventional tape recording.

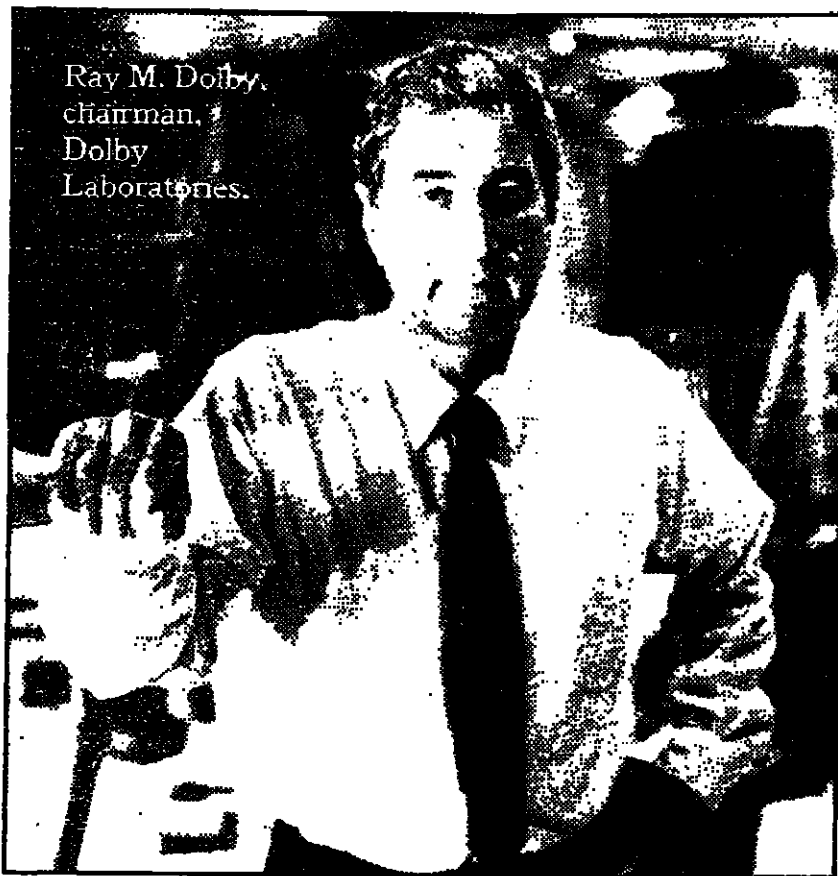
"The whole development was exhausting, physically and emotionally," said the 54-year-old Mr. Dolby, a man of medium build and graying hair. Turning over the management of his company to his second-in-command, William Jasper, he said, he set up a lab on the top floor of his San Francisco home, where he worked for six years, seven days a week. During this period, he suffered a heart attack, though he can't say "how much was due to stress and how much was due to plain old cholesterol."

His new technology reached professional studios about a year ago. The first album recorded with it is The Grateful Dead's "In the Dark," number 38 on the charts last week.

If SR sales to studios continue at their current pace, Mr. Dolby said, in a few months the new device will be more widespread than all digital recorders combined. "I feel quite elated," he said. "It's everything I'd hoped it would be."

The view at Dolby Laboratories is that SR has at least a 20-year life ahead of it. But some in the industry are more skeptical. "Dolby SR really is a phenomenal breakthrough, but the record companies have educated consumers that 'digitally recorded' on an album cover is a big plus," said George Peterson, associate editor of Mix magazine, a trade publication.

Add to that the advent of digital audio tape for home use and the popularity of compact disks, and the evidence points to a limited life for analog products, says Ivan Berger, technical editor of Audio Magazine. "Ray Dolby is a smart enough guy to see



The New York Times/Terrance McCarthy

the writing on the wall for analog fix-it and is probably looking for a digital niche now," he said.

Indeed, Dolby Laboratories, with operations in London as well as in San Francisco, is working on digital projects. But Mr. Dolby is not personally involved with any of them. The rhythm of his speech speeds up when he is asked about the "inevitable" replacement of analog by digital.

"At the turn of the century people talked of the inevitable replacement of gas with electricity," he said. "I don't want to sound confrontational; I'm not out to get the digital guys. But my opinion is that for a while SR and digital will coexist in recording studios. Then sanity will prevail, and the digital systems will fall into disuse."

Mr. Dolby has been fascinated by recording, and other inventions, since boyhood. His father, a real-estate broker who loved to putter in a home-built shop and darkroom, gave him his entrepreneurial drive and inventor's instinct, he says.

That instinct was awakened during Mr. Dolby's sophomore year at Sequoia High School, in Redwood City, Calif., when he met Alex Poniatoff, the founder of the Ampex Corporation, the pioneer of American tape recording. Mr. Poniatoff needed a student projectionist to help with a local Ampex film showing. Mr. Dolby, part of the school's audio-visual squad, volunteered. Soon after, he began working part-time for Ampex, in part on projects involving tape.

The association continued after Mr. Dolby enrolled at Stanford University. He was, in fact, a key member of the Ampex team that developed the first video tape recorder in the 1950's. Industry lore has it that Ampex shelved the project while Mr. Dolby did a stint in the Army midway through college, though Mr. Dolby says that recession was the culprit, not his absence.

After graduating in 1957 with an electrical engineering degree, Mr. Dolby accepted a physics fellowship at Cambridge University's Cavendish Laboratory. As he pursued his Ph.D. — working with X-ray analysis, vacuums, "a whole ragbag of interesting technologies," he said — he indulged his love for music, taking in (and recording) campus musical performances.

In 1963, he left Cambridge for the Punjab region of India, where he spent two years setting up a scientific instrumentation laboratory as a United Nations adviser. Noise was always on his mind. "I was doing recording at Cambridge, and I thought about noise reduction; in India, I had my recorder with me and thought about noise reduction," he said.

In 1965, he did something about it. He founded Dolby Laboratories with a staff of four and \$25,000 from his savings and from friends. His headquarters: London. He liked the city, he says, and thought his money would go further there.

His first customer was Decca Records, which used his system on a recording of Vladimir Ashkenazy playing Mozart piano concertos. Soon after, Mr. Dolby, who had thought his technology would merely help him raise money for his X-ray experiments and other projects, realized that noise reduction would be his focus for the foreseeable future.

His name was becoming inextricably linked with the anti-hiss process: He had dubbed it the SN Stretcher, an allusion to the signal-to-noise ratio. But one day, in an elevator at Pye Records in London, "I heard an engineer say, 'We have to take the Dolbys from Studio A to Studio B,'" he said. "My hair stood on end. I'd never heard my name used that way."

Though he still tends to talk of "A-Type," "B-Type," or "SR," he has learned the value of his name — moving quickly a few years ago when British rock musician Thomas Robertson began releasing his electronic-music records under the name Thomas Dolby. The musician now has an agreement with Dolby under which he can use the name in limited ways.

Mr. Dolby doesn't always move so quickly, though. "Ray is not always on the money," said Ralph Hodges, a contributing editor of Stereo Review, and a former communications manager for Dolby Laboratories. "Some of his more notable successes have either followed an initial failure or come when he's been dragged kicking and screaming into things."

Indeed, Mr. Dolby readily gives credit to loan Allen, Dolby's vice president for advanced marketing, for expanding the market for A-Type Dolby (used in studios) from classical to rock. Others say Mr. Allen's marketing was also responsible for the success of Dolby Stereo in film.

As for B-Type, the Dolby System's consumer version, it was Henry Kloss, then president of the K.L.H. Research and Development Corporation, in Cambridge, Mass., who pushed Mr. Dolby to bring the system to market in 1968. (C-Type, a more sophisticated consumer version, was introduced in 1980.)

"Ray is a quite conservative chap," Mr. Kloss said. Mr. Dolby, he explained, wanted to wait for demand to develop before introducing a version for the home market. "I told him the world doesn't work that way, that somebody would do it and not in the preferred way," he said.

Product development is what Mr. Dolby likes — his management style is based on it. With the exception of William Jasper, the president of Dolby since 1983, nearly all company employees have technical, not managerial, backgrounds.

"Until Jasper's appearance in 1979, the company tried to manage itself," said Mr. Hodges of Stereo Review. "Whenever the company appeared close to the red, they would develop new products and save the day."

That didn't always work. Soon after he arrived, Mr. Jasper found the company veering toward the red. He laid off roughly a third of Dolby's employees in London and in San Francisco, its headquarters since 1975.

"Head knew how to manage; he had been successful for 14 years up to that time," Mr. Jasper said. "But we found ourselves in a cash crunch. We really didn't have a budgeting system. We didn't have the tools in place to warn us we had a problem."

Today, with sales almost equally divided among professional recording, film and royalties from consumer equipment, Dolby Laboratories — still owned entirely by Mr. Dolby — says its revenues exceeded \$29 million last year and that it has averaged a 10 percent pre-tax return on revenues for several years. Though its professional division is threatened by digital, Dolby still enjoys near-monopolies in high fidelity film sound and consumer recording.

# The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

## E. F. Hutton Goes on the Block

E. F. Hutton is for sale. The stock market collapse last month and the likelihood of a downgrading in its credit rating were the final blows to a securities firm that has been struggling since it pleaded guilty two years ago to a check-kiting scheme that defrauded banks of millions of dollars. Last year, when most of Wall Street was awash in profits, Hutton had a loss of \$80.3 million. The potential bidders for Hutton include TransAmerica, Dean Witter and Shearson Lehman. The strongest overture came from Shearson, which had offered to buy Hutton a year ago for \$50 a share, or a total of \$1.6 billion. That bid was spurned by Hutton officials. Analysts said that now, in the aftermath of the market plunge, Hutton would probably fetch about \$1 billion.



Stuart Goldenberg

Interest rates were cut in Europe. Monetary officials in West Germany, France and the Netherlands lowered rates as a reward to Washington for reaching an agreement on reducing the Federal budget deficit. All three nations cut rates by a quarter of a percentage point, knocking the short-term rate for borrowings by German banks to 3.25 percent. The cuts were seen as a sign that international cooperation was improving after several contentious months. The United States had been putting pressure on West Germany to stimulate its economy in the hope that Germans would buy more American goods.

The economy was more robust in the third quarter than originally thought. A revised figure said the value of all goods and services produced in the July-September period was up 4.1 percent, instead of the original estimate of 3.8 percent. Analysts said the strength in gross national product should help offset the damage from the October stock plunge. It now appears that the Reagan Administration's target of 3.2 percent growth for the entire year will be met.

The inflation gauge of the G.N.P. was also revised upward, to a 3.3 percent annual rate, from 2.7 percent. Corporate profits from current production jumped 5.7 percent, after a 1 percent gain in the second quarter.

The 1988 fiscal year started with a splash of red ink in the Government's accounts. For October, the first month of the new year, the Federal deficit was \$30.7 billion, the biggest monthly shortfall since May.

The markets languished in dull trading typical of Thanksgiving week. For stocks, the only thing even approaching excitement was a 40-point spurt in the Dow Jones Industrial average on Tuesday in reaction to the cuts in European interest rates. Otherwise, the market drifted downward, with the Dow finishing the week at 1,910.48, off 3.15 points. The bond market weakened a little each day. The week's major Treasury auction saw five-year notes priced to yield 8.30 percent, down from 8.48 percent in the August auction.

The dollar headed lower, with a British pound costing \$1.80 on Friday, a five-year high. Gold prices had small but steady rises. Copper prices

soared again, and overall commodity indexes showed gains that began to produce some new unease about inflation prospects.

T.W.A. bought a stake in Texaco, paying \$348 million for 12 million shares and the voting rights of an additional 12 million shares. The seller was Robert Holmes a Court, the Australian investor who must raise cash after reportedly taking a beating in the stock market plunge. He sold the Texaco shares for \$108 million less than he had paid for them in May. The purchase makes T.W.A. the largest holder of Texaco stock and means that Carl C. Icahn, the airline's chairman, could play a key role in resolving the legal battle between Texaco and Pennzoil. Talks between the two oil companies were reported to have resumed.

Bell & Howell got an offer of \$602 million from a group led by the Texas investor Robert M. Bass and some of the company's top executives. A bidding war is expected. Macmillan Inc. and the British publisher Robert Maxwell have each expressed interest in buying the publishing company. The Bass group might have a head start, since it already holds a 16 percent stake, but analysts point out that a foreign bidder like Mr. Maxwell can buy a company with relatively cheap dollars.

Sales of vehicles fell 2.1 percent in mid-November. Compared with the period last year, light-truck sales were up 19 percent, but that could not make up for a 12 percent decline in car purchases. The seasonally adjusted annual selling rate was 6 million vehicles, down from the year-earlier rate of 6.7 million.

United Airlines enlisted a union in its antitakeover defenses. An unusual clause in its contract with the machinists gives three unions the right to top any takeover bid and also allows them to strike or to reopen contract talks, should any investor acquire 20 percent of the company. United's pilots have been trying to acquire the carrier.

# An Academic Way to Beat the Market

By JAN M. ROSEN

**W**hat investor would not be pleased to have the insider's edge, that boardroom's-eye view of corporate plans that would surely mean money in the market?

But suppose you are not among the privileged few. Not to worry, say two Cornell professors who have done new research on trading by corporate insiders, such as employees, board members, attorneys or accountants who have access to private information that may affect the performance of a company's stock. (Such trading is legal, subject to certain rules on disclosure and timing.) Insiders failed to exploit their advantage, they say, and the small investor can still beat the market.

"It is incredibly wrong to follow insiders," Dr. Steven Carvell said. "It's like asking parents how handsome their son is. How many have ugly, stupid children — in their perception?"

He and Dr. Avner Arbel, both professors of finance in Cornell's School of Hotel Administration, did the research in two ways. First, they identified the 20 top-performing stocks on the three major exchanges — 60 stocks in all — for the first half of 1987 and studied the insider trades in those companies that were reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"They should have bought," Professor Arbel said, "but we got amazing results — zero net insider trading. The insiders were ineffective in predicting their own companies." One reason, he suggested, was that, while insiders know their companies well, they do not know the market.

The second aspect of their research was to identify the 25 stocks most heavily bought by insiders in those six months and to do traditional fundamental and technical analyses on them.

"There was not one stock in all of them that we could in good conscience recommend," Professor Carvell said. As a group, those 25 issues went up 12.3 percent including dividends, while the Standard & Poor's 500 advanced 15 percent.

The professors believe that a system they devised, the neglected firm strategy, is far more effective. Both have written about it. Professor Arbel's book, "How to Beat the Market With High-Performance Generic Stocks," was reprinted in paperback by The New American Library late last year. Professor Carvell and Paul Strebel, a professor in Lausanne,

19, they did comparative performance studies for the period Oct. 1 through Oct. 19. The 32 neglected stocks they were following declined 16.8 percent, while the 25 stocks most widely recommended by analysts in the month before the collapse fell 29.7 percent; the Dow average dropped 33 percent and the S. & P. 500 lost 31.4 percent.

One reason for this performance is that neglected stocks are generally underpriced. Thus, they have much more upside potential than downside.

The study supported these findings. The only common denominator among the strongest stocks was that

## Two Cornell professors give their highest marks to neglected stocks and caution against imitating insiders.

Switzerland, wrote "In the Shadows of Wall Street," which was published by Prentice-Hall in October.

"The market is probably quite efficient in the widely followed stocks," Professor Carvell said. "It is less efficient in the shadowy part." It is in the shadows, away from the glare of the analysts' and institutions' spotlights, that the neglected or generic stocks are found. The trick, of course, is to separate the high-performance generic stocks from the dogs lurking in the shadows.

The two professors found that the neglected companies not only bring profits in a rising market, but also suffer less than other issues in a falling market. Using a computer, they determined that from 1976 through 1985 neglected stocks on the New York Stock Exchange advanced 25.3 percent a year, while the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 13.4 percent annually and the Dow Jones industrial average 8 percent.

After the market collapse of Oct.

they were relatively neglected by institutions. The top performers on each exchange were A. H. Robins, which was held by 33 institutions and rose 224 percent on the Big Board; Blocker Energy, owned by 10 institutions and up 513 percent on the Amex; and Pengea Petroleum, held by six institutions and up 19-fold over the counter.

By contrast, International Business Machines, which is in the portfolios of 1,700 institutions, rose only 35 percent, to \$162.50, in the six months.

To find the high-performance stocks, the professors and their students use I.B.M. PC-AT computers, Microsearch screening software developed by Shearson Lehman Brothers and several data bases. The students compete with a paper portfolio, beginning with an imaginary \$1 million.

Obviously, in selecting stocks they are looking at many factors. But in summary, their approach is to identify stocks not widely followed by analysts nor extensively held by insti-

tutions, eliminating those where debt levels are excessive and default or bankruptcy is a possibility. Then they study earnings potential, using, for example, Value Line or the Institutional Brokers Estimate Service; they also look for stocks with strong growth potential. They check the price/earnings ratio to be sure it is below the industry average and not above the stock's historical level. Finally, they make sure the stocks have not yet moved up in price, considering their current earnings and expected growth.

If you enjoy the hands-on approach, the professors' books spell out how to identify and analyze promising neglected stocks. The information needed is generally available in the daily newspaper financial pages and at the library, but a computer and a good screening program and data base will make your research much easier.

Suppose you would like to have it both ways — investing in generic stocks without the exhaustive research. That is possible, too. A recent Cornell graduate, Brian Klapper, formed the Generic Stock Investment Service (P.O. Box 5687, Ithaca, N.Y. 14851). In July, with the professors serving as advisers, he began publishing a newsletter that selects and discusses eight stocks a month. The stocks in the professors' post-Oct. 19 study were the 32 recommended by the service so far.

Among the service's recent stock choices were Shaklee, which was trading at \$14 when recommended; Philips Van Heusen, \$8.75; Domtar, \$9.875; and Reebok, \$12 — all of them on the Big Board — and an Amex issue, Heico, at \$15.

"There's a conundrum," Professor Carvell said. "If we're highly successful, it will ruin the neglected effect." So they decided to limit subscriptions to the newsletter to 5,000 on a first-come, first-served basis. With only 1,000 subscribers so far, the four-month-old newsletter poses no danger to the neglected stock strategy.

### The New York Stock Exchange

#### MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 27, 1987 (Consolidated)

| Company  | Sales      | Last | Net Chng |
|----------|------------|------|----------|
| Noes Ut  | 24,182,800 | 20%  | - 1/4    |
| Dug Lt   | 17,961,500 | 11%  | + 1/2    |
| Finste   | 6,546,800  | 41%  | + 1/4    |
| Hutl EF  | 5,101,400  | 28%  | + 8/16   |
| Wal Mt   | 5,084,400  | 25   | - 2 1/2  |
| Dom Rs   | 4,921,400  | 41%  | - 3/4    |
| Uta PL   | 4,910,300  | 28%  | + 3/4    |
| Gen El   | 4,800,000  | 43%  | - 1 1/2  |
| IBM      | 4,643,200  | 114% | - 2 1/2  |
| A Exp    | 4,379,100  | 23%  | - 3/4    |
| Xerox    | 4,206,100  | 56   | - 3/4    |
| Phil Pet | 4,115,800  | 11%  | + 7/8    |
| Exxon    | 4,063,700  | 39%  | - 1 1/2  |
| AT&T     | 4,044,500  | 28   | - 1/4    |
| Phil Mr  | 3,954,700  | 88%  | - 1 1/4  |

#### MARKET DIARY

|              | Last Week | Prev. Week |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Advances     | 1,051     | 701        |
| Declines     | 818       | 1,268      |
| Total Issues | 2,117     | 2,180      |
| New Highs    | 14        | 7          |
| New Lows     | 143       | 177        |

#### VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)

|                | Last Week   | Year To Date   |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Total Sales    | 568,970,830 | 43,605,012,340 |
| Same Per. 1986 | 550,826,140 | 32,419,006,270 |

#### WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

|                         | High  | Low   | Last  | Change |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| New York Stock Exchange | 165.6 | 161.0 | 161.2 | -0.30  |
| Indust                  | 118.5 | 114.6 | 115.7 | -0.85  |
| Utilities               | 70.0  | 68.8  | 68.8  | -0.40  |
| Finance                 | 118.2 | 115.2 | 115.2 | -1.02  |
| Composite               | 138.6 | 135.0 | 135.1 | -0.40  |

| Standard & Poor's | 275.0 | 275.2 | -1.56 |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 400 Indust        | 284.1 |       |       |
| 20 Transp         | 190.7 | 183.2 | -0.34 |
| 40 Util           | 106.7 | 104.4 | -0.93 |
| 40 Financial      | 22.8  | 21.9  | -0.49 |
| 500 Stocks        | 247.9 | 240.3 | -1.66 |

| Dow Jones | 1985.2 | 1889.2 | 1910.4 | -3.15 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 30 Indust | 753.1  | 714.5  | 728.4  | +2.14 |
| 15 Util   | 184.0  | 178.7  | 180.1  | unch. |
| 65 Comb   | 730.8  | 697.1  | 706.0  | -0.15 |

#### The American Stock Exchange

#### MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED NOV. 27, 1987 (Consolidated)

| Company | Sales     | Last  | Net Chng |
|---------|-----------|-------|----------|
| Echb    | 2,286,100 | 24%   | +5/8     |
| BAT     | 1,268,100 | 79-16 | -3-16    |
| SLJOG   | 1,212,500 | 18%   | +4/16    |
| NY Time | 1,112,0   | 26%   | - 1/4    |
| TexAir  | 1,056,100 | 11%   | + 1/4    |
| GCdaR   | 1,021,000 | 11%   | +1 1/4   |
| HmeSh   | 866,200   | 6%    | + 1/4    |
| ICH     | 771,100   | 7%    | - 3/4    |
| Beard   | 741,400   | 14%   | + 1/4    |
| LoTel   | 726,800   | 9%    | - 1/2    |

#### MARKET DIARY

|              | Last Week | Prev. Week |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Advances     | 408       | 289        |
| Declines     | 434       | 610        |
| Unchanged    | 165       | 132        |
| Total Issues | 1,007     | 1,031      |
| New Highs    | 4         | 2          |
| New Lows     | 90        | 96         |

#### VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)

|                | Last Week  | Year To Date  |
|----------------|------------|---------------|
| Total Sales    | 40,049,630 | 3,194,721,216 |
| Same Per. 1986 | 36,270,115 | 2,704,617,754 |



EVEN in December, there are many gardening possibilities.

There are always rainless periods when the soil can be turned and manure or compost dug in. In Jerusalem and other hilly places with similar heavy soil, it is not advisable to grow edibles until February, unless you can mix large quantities of sea-shore sand or vermiculite into your ground.

I would advise Jerusalem gardeners to sow parsley, garden cress, mustard, celery, dill, onion bulbets for green onions and other kitchen herbs, in small *kalkar* flats, which can easily be moved for protection in bad weather. Patience is needed to grow herbs from seed, because germination generally takes a long time. Exceptions are garden cress, onion bulbets and mustard which can be harvested within two or three weeks. In the plains and regions with light or medium soils, you can grow a long list of vegetables in December for harvest in late spring: carrots, radishes, lettuce, kohlrabi, winter spinach, white or green onions, beetroots, broad beans and peas. Most soils with the right cultivation will produce a satisfying crop of edibles.

Vegetables growing is not just a short cut to cheaper meals, though this is a bonus. The act of cultivating the soil — even half an hour in the garden — provides a welcome contrast to the tension of everyday life. There is nothing to compare with the thrill of harvesting your own fresh foodstuff straight from the garden. Ask your greengrocer for some healthy potatoes with visible sprouts. These can be also grown now in light or medium soil for harvest at Pessah.

Although the rose has been on this earth for millions of years, only recently has it been accepted as the "queen of garden flowers." The change in our attitude is due to the magnificent work of the plant breeder, which reached a climax with the production of the modern Hybrid Tea and the Floribunda. Breathing-taking new colours were combined with vigorous growth properties and 150 years of hybridization has given us the perfect bedding plant.

The end of December is the best time to set out roses in this country. Modern roses are not grown on their own roots, they are budded on to the roots of wild roses or their close relatives. Israel, today, is one of the most productive rose-growing countries. Millions of roses, all of superb quality, are exported each year, to say nothing of the quantities needed on the home market.

IN THE LAST edition of the *Green Pages* (available from 19, Zeitlin St., Tel Aviv, Tel. 03-263378) you'll find 30 names of specialized rose nurseries in Israel. They produce hundreds of thousands of grafted, bare-rooted rose stocks yearly. They are grown and budded in the fields and dug up for sale in the winter period. But you need not go far to buy your roses. From December's end all nurseries in and around town will have received large quantities of bare-rooted roses from the wholesale growers, at about NIS 4-5 per plant.

**THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL GUITAR FESTIVAL.** Duo Assad (Brazil). (Tzavta Theatre, Tel Aviv, November 28). Works by Fernando Sor, Rameau, Debussy, Piazzolla (Argentina), Wagner, Tiso (Brazil), Egberto Gismonti (Brazil), Villa-Lobos, Sergio Assad.

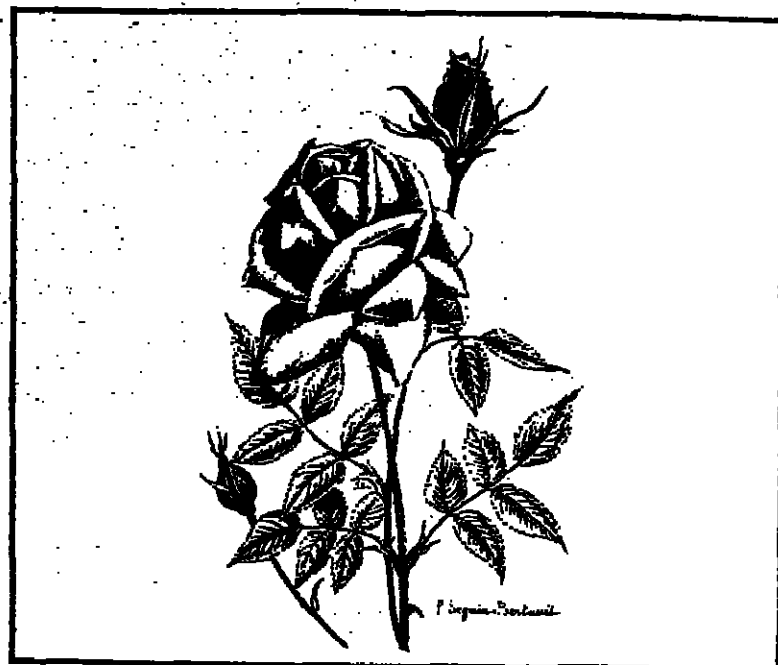
**DUO ASSAD** turns guitar music into something exciting and musically rewarding. For them, playing together means creating one instrument, with the two complementing each other, or dividing the music

**FESTIVE CONCERT. THE GITIT CHOIR** directed by Shimon Ben-Ami. Yvianina Glick, soprano; Bracha Of, soprano; Hava Berger, alto, and Or Ben-Natan, bass, with Vered Michaeli, piano. Haifa, Leo Beck Auditorium, November 25. Traditional songs, Israeli songs by Ben-Haim, Shemer, Even-Or, etc.

THE EVENING was a farewell

# Coming up roses

Gardener's Corner/Walter Frankl



A tea hybrid rose, grown in France

ROSES need no special treatment nor beds of their own. Combine them with shrubby annuals, perennials or bulbs, and let them add their share of colour and beauty to the garden. Make sure that they are not overshadowed by tall growers and there is space around them for air circulation. They can be planted closer than the conventional spacing of 1-1.50 metres apart. This recommended distance probably derives from the Victorian era when cripplines were in vogue and it would otherwise have been difficult for the mistress of the home to pick or admire the blooms. There is no reason why roses should not be planted as close as 40-50 centimetres.

Roses like full sunshine and for best flowering should have 5-6 hours of sun daily. A spot that gets early morning sun is preferable to one that gets only afternoon sun. The best soil is a well-drained, crumbly loam with a clay subsoil which helps retain moisture within reach of the roots. It will also hold plant foods that would rapidly wash or leach out of deep sandy soils. In sandy soils you need to water and feed a little more often than in soil with higher clay content.

Roses continue to flower each season even in soil with unfed soil, but quality, stem length and general vigour as well as number of blooms and fragrance are greatly improved by moderate, regular feeding. Over-feeding can be more detrimental than starvation, actually impoverishing them by damaging their roots and preventing normal food intake. To plant, make holes, 70 cm. deep and about 50 cm. wide in diameter. Mix the excavated soil with compost or well-rotted cow manure (50-50) and return half of the mixture to the hole. Then shape a small mound inside the trench and stand the rose plant upright on it, spreading the roots over the mound. Cover the

roots with a few handfuls of pure sand and fill the hole so that the crown or bud union is at ground level. The crown or bud union is the slightly bulbous swelling where the variety has been budded to the well-rooted briar cutting, usually 15-30 cm. above the roots.

After positioning the plant, firm the soil and slowly add about two litres of water; do not disturb until the soil has absorbed the water. Gently fill in the rest of the hole without further firming and fashion the surplus soil into a saucer-shape about 20 cm. apart from the stem to direct water down to the roots.

THE CLASSIFICATION of roses is based on flower characteristics and use. The groupings will help you to choose varieties suited to your garden.

□ Garden or bush roses. All varieties have upright growth and do not require support. They are useful for display and cut flowers. The most popular varieties of roses are within this category, including Hybrid Tea roses, Floribundas and Grandifloras. Hybrid Teas are the most common roses in recent years, and consequently have the greatest number of newly-developed varieties. They have long, pointed buds and very large flowers. Most are double flowers with 20-60 petals. With good culture, Hybrid Teas can bloom continuously from late spring to fall. Some of my tea roses produce flowers as late as November. Hybrid Tea roses bloom either singly or in small clusters on long stems.

Floribundas have smaller flowers than Hybrid Teas, but they bloom continuously in large clusters and are good for achieving a massed bloom effect. They come in single or double forms. Like Hybrid Teas they are available in white, yellow, crimson, pink, orange, maroon and purplish-blue. They are bushier in growth than Hybrid Teas.

Grandifloras are somewhere in the middle, taller growing than Hybrid Teas, they have more, but smaller flowers than the Teas. The most popular of the Grandifloras in Israel is the pink rose Queen Elizabeth.

□ Climbing roses. Unlike flowering vines, they have no natural ways of attaching themselves to a support, but since their canes are long and pliable, they are trained and tied to arbors, fences, walls and trellises. Great numbers of climbers are available in a wide range of colours and sizes. Some like the species "cocktail" are bi-coloured (red and white). Some have profuse, early blooms which die down during the summer, but return in the autumn.

A rambling rose is a fast-growing climber with very long canes. These canes bear small flowers in dense clumps. They usually bloom in late spring and again in autumn, but with fewer flowers.

Creepers and trailers. These are low-growing types, that have long canes like the ramblers and climbers, but they produce larger flowers. They are mostly used for ground-covers. Some are suitable also as hedges. Landscape roses don't need pruning and can be propagated by ungrafted top cuttings.

□ Shrub and dwarf roses. These are low-growing, but very compact roses, good for borders and edges along paths, and drive-ways. Their flowers are less spectacular and usually are of the single form. The small flowered Polyantha which can be found along most green belts of Jerusalem's highways are a good example. They can be pruned like hedges.

□ Miniature roses. These offer continuous bloom on a very small plant. Except for size they have the same colours and characteristics as the larger roses. They are widely used for bridal bouquets.

□ Standard or tree roses are bushy roses on a tree-like stem. They reach a height of about 80-100 cm. and flower like the Tea Hybrids. They were very popular in Central Europe. I remember them, bent down in winter and wrapped in straw against frost. In Israel they are rare. Some may be found in the Wohl Rose Garden near the Knesset in Jerusalem. In Hebrew they are called *radim al ge*.

Meilandina roses are a new creation from the famous Papa Meiland nurseries on the French Riviera. These are very attractive, small roses, flowering in pink, red yellow and white. They can be potted in balcony boxes or other suitable containers, as well as planted as low borders or around trees.

To end this rich list of varieties we must add Pole roses. These are climbers, fixed to high poles or columns, which reach a height of about four metres. They have an abundance of flowers and are very popular in European public and castle gardens. A few of them grow in the Wohl Rose Garden but have not yet reached full height.

With this basic knowledge, the choice is up to you, but don't forget — December is planting time!

as dreamy and colourful, like a piano piece. Villa-Lobos's sound was sombre and contemplative. Piazzolla's "Tango Suite" and the jazzy pieces by Tiso, Gismonti and Assad, with their myriads of tones rocked us gently into a refined, veiled rhythm. Each of the programme's pieces revealed something new.

For all those who love guitar music, Sergio and Odair Assad's concert was a real celebration and undoubtedly one of the highlights of the festival.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

## A real celebration



equally. The accompaniment to a melody sings out with vocal expressiveness, while the tone manages to change in timbre even after the string is struck. Even the quickest figuration is executed with such perfection that not one tone is lost.

Chords are struck and resound, Rubato is felt and applied in exemplary fashion. Rameau's three pieces sounded as if they were being performed on the harpsichord (for which they were actually written). Debussy emerged

## Disciplined team-work

concert of the Gitit choir, which will shortly be inaugurating a Jewish community centre in Eichenhausen, Germany.

The programme was Jewish and Israeli music. In a group of songs by Haifa composers was an interest-

ing Ram Da-oz piece, "Ruah Be-harim" (Wind in the mountains). The music, written for six voices and soloists, illustrated the changing moods of Lea Goldberg's lyrics, and aroused audience interest.

Shimon Ben-Ami led the group

with competence. The singing was clean and clear most of the time and one felt the discipline in the teamwork of the group. Still lacking was a proper balance and blending of the voices; the soprano group was rather obtrusive in several pieces.

Traditional songs from various Jewish communities formed the first part of the evening and there were many good solo parts by both sopranos and the bass. The main work, Braun's "Shir Hashirim", was rendered with spirit and joy, and proved a success with the audience.

ESTHER REUTER

## BASKETBALL Maccabi back from the brink

BY DON GOULD  
YAD ELIAHU — Maccabi Tel Aviv — obviously still with a hang-over from their fantastic win over Barcelona in the European Cup last Thursday, and already thinking ahead to their important game against Den Bosch of Holland on Wednesday — had to rely on Morti Aroesti's jump shot from the wing with zero seconds showing on the clock to beat a scrappy Betar Tel Aviv team 92-90 in the seventh round of the National Basketball League last night.

Maccabi scored only eight points in the final seven minutes of the first half which helped them fall behind to a staggering 61-39 at the turn-about. Betar meanwhile, got 10 three-pointers before the interval, five from Mark Simpson and four from Ronco Ginsburg, to help them career ahead.

After the break, Betar lost four starters through the five-foul rule, including the league's high-scoring Simpson who fouled out at the 9:16 mark. Without any players left in the Betar ranks, Maccabi whittled down the deficit while new Betar coach Yair Sharon dug deep into his inexperienced bench to hold on.

Maccabi clawed their way back mainly through the efforts of Ken Barlow, who finished with 19 points, and Doron Jamchee (29). But as against Barcelona, it was Berkowitz again who came to the fore in the dying moments. His final shot with 11 seconds left levelled the score at 90-90, he picked his own rebound on his second missed shot and passed to Aroesti in the right corner who did the rest.

In the other game of the evening, Hapoel Galil Elyon suffered their second successive defeat when they narrowly failed to overcome Elitzur Netanya.

Kevin Magee, suffering from a foot injury, is still unfit and will not be leaving with Maccabi for their European Champions' Cup game in Holland today. If his condition improves, he may join the team for Wednesday's game in Den Bosch.



LAST GASP SAVIOUR — Motti Aroesti. (Hanoch Guthmann)

## Satellite Masters begin in Jerusalem

Post Sports Staff  
Both the Vanessa Phillips women's and the Frankel men's satellite circuits reach their climax in the capital this week with the Masters' stage of the respective events.

Only the top 16 women and top 24 men were eligible to play in the Masters' after completing three previous tournaments since the beginning of the circuit in Haifa three weeks ago.

The previous stage of both circuits was completed in Ashdod over the weekend. The star of the men's circuit, Frenchman Jean-Philippe Fleurbaey won the men's event while Israel's Hana Berger won the women's title. This is the second tournament in the circuit for both players, Sweden's Conny Falk and Israel's Yael Segal were the other winners of their respective circuit tournaments.

## SOCCER Jack Mansell forced out

Post Sports Staff  
Former national team coach Jack Mansell brought over from England at the beginning of the season by Maccabi Petah Tikva is the first National League club boss to be fired this season.

Mounting tension between him and some members of the Maccabi management reached a peak on Friday evening following the club's ninth successive failure to gain maximum points when they sustained a galling home defeat at the hands of Shimshon. In the first four games of the season they had one win (their only victory of the season over lowly Holon) and three draws. Since then they have slumped and are now sec-

ond from bottom, having amassed only two points in eight games.

The voices that had been clamouring for Mansell's dismissal were bolstered by the fact that support for the club has fallen off drastically and the crowd for their Friday game was under 1,000.

Mansell, who had originally been brought over to take over the running of a very youthful team, was given as his brief the long-term building of Maccabi's youth teams and scouting for future talent. "We want you to get Petah Tikva running on the lines of a good English club," he was told. "We don't expect to be title chasers this season."

Increasingly, however, as the results got worse and worse, Mansell's position was eroded and he has now paid the same penalty as so many football coaches before him who could not produce the goods — namely victory.

## GOLF Players boycott Australian Open

MELBOURNE (Reuters). — Golfers angered by unplayable conditions walked off from the Australian Open, forcing organizers to abandon yesterday's final round play and plunging Australian golf's most prestigious event into disarray.

The Australian Golf Union later announced the final 18 holes would be contested today after a 40 knot northerly wind had made conditions at Royal Melbourne Golf Course unplayable on several holes.

A meeting of players, several of whom were to fly to Europe early

today, later decided against boycotting the held-over round of the \$300,000 tournament.

Tournament leader Australian Greg Norman was one of several players in the last three groups to walk off the course in protest against the conditions.

When play was abandoned, Norman was 13 metres short of the hole on the 72nd hole, the last of his first round. The great "white shark," who was also scheduled to leave Melbourne yesterday, said the conditions were extremely difficult and the decision to call off the round was correct. "Players felt they couldn't putt out there," Norman said. "They were taking five and six putts, marking their balls while they were still in motion which is contrary to the rules."

New South Wales player Russell Swanson protested after taking a 10 at the hole, including eight putts, and other players including Northern Ireland's Ronan Rafferty refused to hole out.

The third hole's difficulty caused a large traffic jam on the tee with up to 21 players, including Norman, waiting to play. Norman had shot rounds of 70-66-66 to lead the way from Canadian Jerry Anderson when play was halted.

The great "white shark," who was also scheduled to leave Melbourne yesterday, said the conditions were extremely difficult and the decision to call off the round was correct. "Players felt they couldn't putt out there," Norman said. "They were taking five and six putts, marking their balls while they were still in motion which is contrary to the rules."

## Richards slams 21st century as Windies win

NEW DELHI (AFP). — Viv Richards played a true captain's innings, striking a magnificent unbeaten century here yesterday to steer his revamped West Indies side to a five-wicket victory over India in the first test match of the four match series. The Antiguan, still considered the world's finest batsman hit 13 fours in his 109, which came off just 114 balls, to take the West Indies to their 276-run target with more than a day to spare on a wicket with which the Indian spinners were expected to wreak havoc.

Richards' 21st test century, his seventh against India, helped the tourists to a morale-boosting lead in their first series after their World Cup debacle, and disproved rival skipper Dilip Vengsarkar's forecast of an Indian success. The victory came on the ground where Richards hit his maiden century, a 192 in only his second test match 13 years and

87 tests ago, when he was fighting to keep his place in Clive Lloyd's team of world-beaters.

Meanwhile the English Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) yesterday played down the controversy over umpiring during the first test in Pakistan which provoked accusations of bias from England captain Mike Gatting.

"I wouldn't call it a crisis — certainly not at this stage," TCCB chief executive Alan Smith said. "It is a time for remaining cool and not over-reacting."

Gatting accused the two Pakistani officials at the test in Lahore of "blatant decisions" against his side on Saturday after the visitors were dismissed for 130 in their second innings — equalling their lowest-ever score against Pakistan.

Pakistani Cricket Board officials said they would protest to the TCCB over England opener Chris Broad's

refusal to leave the wicket when given out caught behind for 13 — an action which earned him a reprimand from his team manager, Peter Lush.

The West Indies started Sunday's fourth day needing 196 to win on a wicket yielding turn and bounce for India's three-pronged spin attack of left-armers Maninder Singh and Ravi Shastri and off-spinner Arshad Khan. Resuming at 89 for two, they suffered two quick blows, losing both overnight batsmen Richie Richardson and Winston Davis in the first 30 minutes' play, before Richardson and Gas Loe (46) took charge in a fifth wicket stand of 92.

Vengsarkar, nicknamed Colonel, is on trial as skipper after replacing Kapil Dev at the helm of a new-look squad aimed to the West Indies kind of pace. "We played exceptionally, although I am not happy with the performance of Ravi Shastri and Maninder Singh," a disappointed Vengsarkar said of his most experienced spinners. This is also India's first series without the services of Sunil Gavaskar, a fine player of fast bowling.

The second test begins in Bombay's Wankhede stadium on December 11. SCORES: India 75 all out and 327 so, West Indies 137 so and 276 for 5. West Indies won by 5 wickets.

## COLLEGE FOOTBALL

NEW YORK (AP). — It's one down and one to go for the University of Miami as the second-ranked Hurricanes try to negotiate the treacherous road to a national championship showdown with top-ranked Oklahoma.

Miami, inspired by its defense and buoyed by Melvin Bratton's two short touchdowns runs, defeated 10th-ranked Notre Dame 24-0 on Saturday, handing the Irish their first shutout in 53 games.

Miami, 10-0, faces No. 8 South Carolina next Saturday in its regular-season finale before playing Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl.

There was one other team still in the national

championship picture: third-ranked Florida State. The Seminoles defeated Rival Florida 28-14 to go 10-1, the lone loss by one point to Miami. The Seminoles' chances for a national title, however, are a little more convoluted than Miami's.

South Carolina would have to beat Miami, Miami would have to beat Oklahoma and Florida State would have to beat fifth-ranked Nebraska in the Fiesta Bowl.

In the other games involving ranked teams, Nebraska defeated Colorado 24-7, No. 14 Georgia beat Georgia Tech 30-16, and 16th-ranked Tennessee edged Vanderbilt 38-36.

## ONE OF A KIND

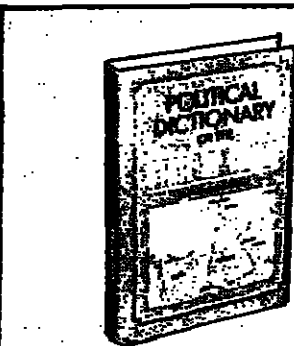


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**Public Council for Soviet Jewry**

The fate of Soviet Jewry and their struggle for the freedom of immigration to Israel, will be on the agenda at the summit meeting between the President of the United States and the leader of the Soviet Union. At this time the people of Israel will issue a call to the two leaders and to the entire world:

**OPEN THE GATES**  
Let our brethren return home to Israel

**A Central Rally to Express Our Solidarity with the Struggle of Soviet Jewry**

will be held in Tel Aviv, at Hechal Hasport, Yad Eliahu, on Monday, December 7, 1987 at 5 p.m. In the presence of the President of Israel, Mr. Chaim Herzog

\* Opening remarks: David Yafit, Chairman, Public Council for Soviet Jewry. Participating in the rally will be: Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir. Vice Premier and Foreign Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres. Chief Rabbi, Rishon Lezion, Mordechai Eliash. Closing remarks: Haim Chassler, General Secretary, Public Council for Soviet Jewry

Artistic Programme: Yehoram Gaon IDF Orchestra conducted by Yitzhak Grazianni Aviv Chidi Real Active entertainment troupe and Scouts Choir

During the course of the rally, we will be in contact with administration officials in the United States and with parallel rallies throughout the world.

**The Public is invited**

Doors will be closed at 4:45 p.m. Invitation obtainable from the Public Council and at Hechal Hasport. Details: Public Council for Soviet Jewry, Tel. 03-338270, 338813.

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After the October 19 'Black Monday' stock market crash

## Brokers' adverts change tack

By TED GOLDMAN  
NEW YORK (Reuters)—In a corner of the bustling ninth-floor trading room of brokerage house PaineWebber's 41-story headquarters, a video crew is filming a TV commercial with an unlikely star—a plump, bespectacled financial whiz with a distinct Brooklyn accent.

Edward Kerschner, PaineWebber's 34-year-old investment chief, is hardly the celebrity or polished actor normally used to promote brokerage firms, but, as advertising executives never tire of saying, these are not normal times. "Black Monday changed all the rules," said John Lampe, advertising chief for PaineWebber, one of the largest U.S. brokerages.

In an effort to lift the spirits of sceptical investors and lure them back into the market after the stunning October 19 crash, Wall Street advertisements are dispensing with celebrities such as golfer Arnold Palmer and comedian Bill Cosby and replacing them with tough, market professionals like Kerschner.

Many brokers are also foregoing the catchy images or suave slogans of pre-crash days, which they say are no longer sufficient to calm clients who in many cases saw a big chunk of their life savings evaporate in the stock market collapse.

"The strategy by everyone is the same—reassurance," said Gerald

Sherwin, who heads Merrill Lynch and Co's consumer advertising at Bozell Jacobs Kenyon and Eckhardt.

"The theme of the brokers is to reassure investors that the world isn't coming to an end," said Perrin Long, an expert on brokerages at Lipper Analytical Services in New York.

These techniques often include specific investment advice. "Today at PaineWebber we look at stocks in the technology group, transportation, consumer cyclical, banks, and financial services as offering the best opportunities," an earnest-looking Kerschner, surrounded by the din of the trading room, told an estimated 18 million television viewers earlier this month.

The PaineWebber series is focused on investors earning a median \$75,000 annually with portfolios of the same amount, said Lampe.

The emphasis on specific advice targeted to specific investors is a sharp about-face from the "image advertising" that dominated broker advertising before the crash.

"I haven't seen any 'your world will know no boundaries' in a long time," said an executive at a New York ad agency, alluding to Merrill Lynch's latest slogan which was pulled from circulation after the October 19 plunge.

E.F. Hutton advertising chief Jer-

ry Welsh said his firm was shooting TV commercials that show people talking in "stark, realistic ways about how they really feel about money. People don't talk about money on TV. There's more talk on TV about sex than money." He added: "Brokerage advertising normally has people saying things like 'Gee, I really want to invest,' but our commercials will have people say to their broker: 'Do you really care about my money anywhere near as much as I do and do you have any idea how hard it was for me to earn it?' 'That's how people really feel,'" he said.

The new Hutton advertising campaign, which Welsh said cost between five and 10 million dollars, was being aired in late November. But Hutton has not entirely backed away from the theme that marked its earlier advertisements, unveiling recently a flip-flop of its famous slogan. "It used to be 'When E.F. Hutton talks, people listen,' the company said in an aggressive, three-page ad campaign. "Now, 'When people talk, E.F. Hutton listens.'"

Hutton says the new campaign was planned several months before the market plunged. "With increasing deregulation and competition, advertising must set you apart, you must go for the jugular, and this must be done very powerfully," Welsh said.

## 'Peace can mean \$1b. in tourism'

By KEN SCHACHTER  
For The Jerusalem Post  
TEL AVIV.—Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon stand to lose well over \$1 billion in tourism revenues over the next 10 years if they are unable to achieve a regional peace and thereby upgrade their tourism infrastructure, the author of a new report says.

Of the four countries considered, Lebanon, whose once-booming tourism industry has been decimated by years of warfare, would be likely to benefit the most, said economist Hilary Wolpert Silver, who produced the report with Simha Bahiri, Shelley Hecht and Meir Merhav. "It used to be called the Switzerland of the Middle East," she said. "They have the most to gain."

But Israel, too, could expect heightened income with the lessening of tensions with its neighbours, she said.

Eilat and its twin city in Jordan, Aqaba, already engage in informal cooperation, with air traffic controllers at each city's airport exchanging information "under the table" to space out incoming planes, Silver said.

Full peace, however, would enable tourists to disembark at Aqaba's larger airport, which can accommodate jumbo jets, and then proceed to Eilat. Mediterranean cruises from Egypt to Israel to Lebanon would also become a possibility.

The study, produced for the Armand Hammer Fund for Economic Cooperation in the Middle East, is one of a series examining the economic possibilities that would be opened by a regional peace settlement.

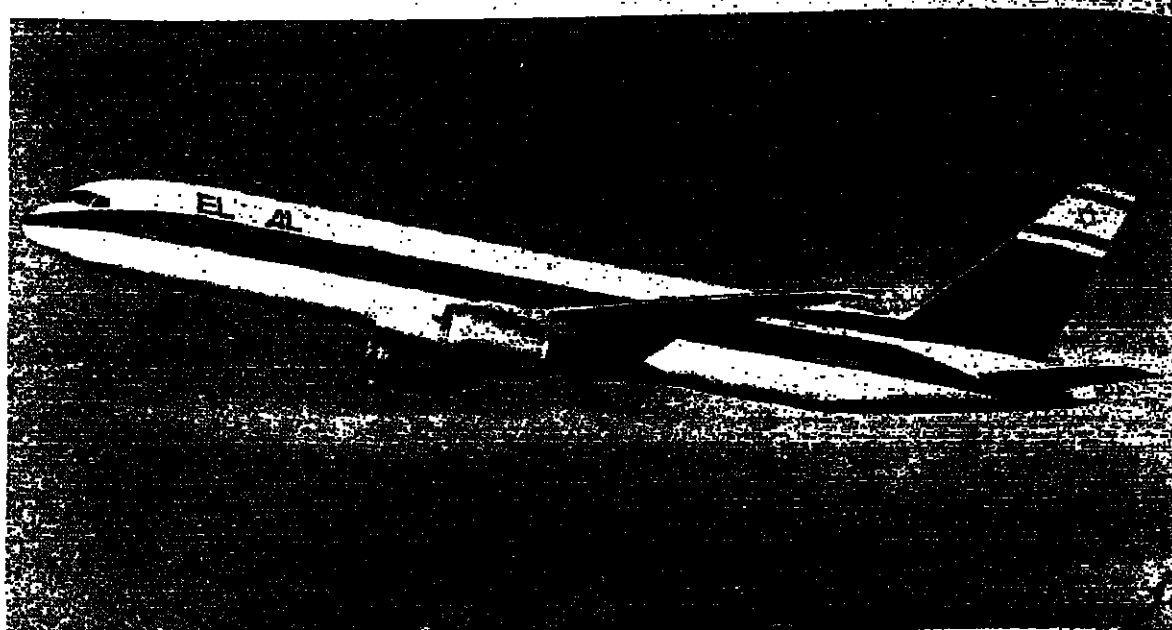
## Citrus acreage declines; other sectors gain

Post Economic Reporter

There are fewer citrus groves in Israel today than six years ago but more sub-tropical fruit orchards, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported last week.

The total area of groves has declined 12 per cent over the past six years, from 412,000 dunams in 1980 to 364,000 in 1986. Sub-tropical fruit orchards, on the other hand, now cover over 536,000 dunams, a 15.5 per cent increase over the past six years. Avocado orchards expanded 38 per cent while other sub-tropical fruit orchards more than doubled their area in dunams, reports the bureau.

In addition, date orchards nearly doubled their area and apple orchards increased by 22 per cent, reaching 44,000 dunams, according to the Statistics Bureau.



El Al's new Boeing 757 jetliner

AVIATION BRIEFS/ Jonathan Karp

## Top honours for Swissair

Swissair has been voted the best airline in the world in a recent poll conducted by *Business Traveler*, an internationally-read travel magazine. The year marks the fourth consecutive year and the sixth time that Swissair has won top honours in the poll, which was compiled from responses from 50 countries.

British Airways placed second for the second year in a row, but was rated tops by businesspeople for its short- and long-haul business class, two new categories in the survey. The British love their BA and had the poll been conducted in England alone, BA would have walked away with all the honours.

Lufthansa was the only top-10 carrier to improve its standing significantly in the *Business Traveler* survey. Lufthansa this year moved up to the fifth best-rated airline from its position of eighth in 1986. Filling in the third and fourth spots were Singapore Airlines and Cathay Pacific, Hongkong's "national" carrier.

Arkia Charter recently put its winter timetable into effect, with low fares to West Germany, France and England. The flights are being operated in cooperation with Sun D'Or, El Al's charter subsidiary, and the destinations and round-trip fares are as follows: Munich - \$280, Stuttgart - \$280, Frankfurt - \$290, Cologne - \$290, Nuremberg - \$270, Hamburg - \$300, London - \$285, and Paris - \$290.

These prices include medical and luggage insurance, but exclude the travel and airport taxes. Children travel for \$50 less, if they are accompanied by an adult. Arkia officials said.

The winter timetables of scheduled airlines reflect confidence that tourists have overcome last year's fears about terrorism. Several airlines have augmented their winter schedules. TWA is operating two

weekly non-stop flights between Tel Aviv and New York, as opposed to just one last winter. They will depart Tel Aviv on Sunday and Friday, from New York on Wednesday and Friday. At the same time, TWA will continue to offer four weekly flights. Pan Am has augmented its schedule by adding a larger plane, rather than more departures from Israel. Pan Am has retired its 145-seat Boeing 727 in favour of an Airbus 310, a widebody with 196 seats, offering first class (12), business class (34) and tourist class (150).

Air France, with their winter timetable, is hoping that Israelis, especially Israeli businessmen, will find it convenient to fly to London via Paris. The French national carrier, in cooperation with Brymon Airways, recently started operating 32 flights a week between Charles de Gaulle and the new London City airport—six daily flights Monday-Friday and one each on Saturday and Sunday.

Air France now operates 118 flights a week between Paris and London and is the only airline to serve all four London airports: Heathrow, Gatwick, Stansted, and London City.

Air France, in terms of serving Israelis directly, this year has expanded its capacity by 26 per cent between France and Israel and has posted significant increases in traffic during the first nine months of 1987. Overall, the number of incoming

passengers rose by 39 per cent and outgoing passengers by 34 per cent, compared to the same period last year.

Air France recorded its single largest jump, 47.6 per cent, on the Paris-Tel Aviv route, but business was up on flights to and from Lyon and Nice as well. The load factor to and from Israel averaged 79.2 per cent, as opposed to 74.4 per cent in 1986.

Adria Airways, the Yugoslavian charter company, is to make its inaugural landing at Ben-Gurion Airport next Wednesday, bringing on board its MD-81 aircraft the Lado folklore troupe to help celebrate the establishment of Yugoslavian-Israeli air links.

Passenger flights to Belgrade are to begin on December 18 and are to run once every two weeks during the winter. Clal-Barter, the airline's representative in Israel, hopes to increase flights to once a week in the spring. The round-trip fare is presently \$230 and reservations can be made at any travel agency.

Alitalia is trying to lure Israelis to the other side of the Adriatic Sea by offering substantial discounts on business-class tickets. Passengers originating in Israel will pay only \$60 extra, each way, to upgrade their tickets from tourist to its Prima Business Class.

This offer applies to the G-60 excursion and the E-5 limited stay, to five days, fares.

## Homesick Africans coming home

By MICHELLE FAUL  
NAIROBI, Kenya (AP)—Fellow Kenyans told Francis Acholla he was crazy to leave a comfortable job in the U.S. to come home at a quarter of his salary.

"I knew when I was coming that life was not going to be easy," said Acholla, a 31-year-old university lecturer who returned in June of this year.

"All this is worthwhile to me because I know my country needs me... I knew I could help my people by making that big sacrifice just to come home," he said at his office at Nairobi University.

Acholla is among hundreds of professionals who returned to Africa in the last two years with help from the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, a little-known organization trying to reverse the continent's brain drain.

"In the beginning I was rather

pessimistic. But we surprised even ourselves," said Jorge Adrada, chief of mission in Nairobi for the committee, which was formed in 1951 to help displaced Europeans after World War II.

The original target was to repatriate 300 professionals over three years. Already, 508 African professionals have quit jobs in the west, mostly in the U.S. and Europe, returning home often to lower paying jobs.

Adrada, a Spaniard, said he has a list of 1,200 more professionals wanting to come back.

University studies, political repression at home or better economic opportunities draw many Africans to foreign shores. Homesickness, national pride and the tug of tradition bring them home.

"African scholars should come home," said Acholla. "We shouldn't expect expatriates to

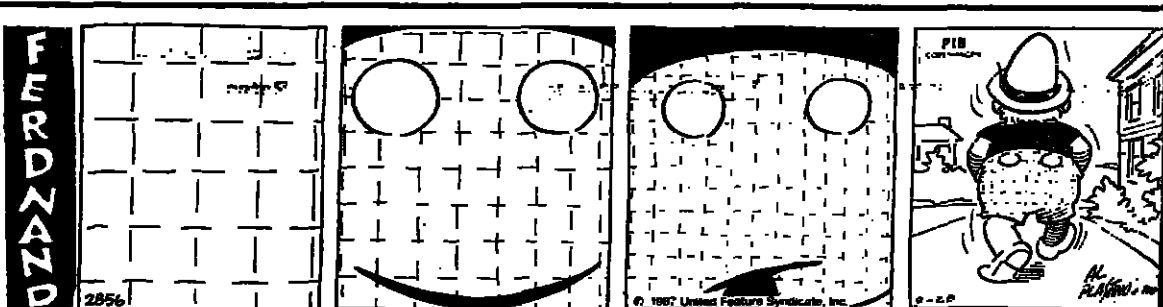
come and develop our countries." Acholla went to the U.S. in 1980 for further studies and got a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Kansas in 1985.

There he met Renilde, a student of French from the Central African nation of Burundi, whom he married.

When the couple decided to come home with their children, Desree, 4, and Rosemary, 3, Acholla was doing post-doctoral work and earning \$1500 a month as a researcher.

The children were another reason to return. "We feared that if we stayed longer, they would find it much more difficult to fit into a society which is very, very different and where children are expected to be much more disciplined," Acholla said.

They would not have been able to come home without help from the migration committee, he said.



## CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 1 Unlucky event in stadium never with licence (12)
- 8 Duck to feel unwell after measure of beer (7)
- 9 Wherein we can indulge ourselves in afternoon fancies? (3-4)
- 11 End-of-line showings of shorter mini-skirts (7)
- 12 Polar survivor seen in black and white (7)
- 13 Record in French suggested (5)
- 14 Scandal—one I try to disguise (9)
- 16 At this age, adventure is discovered outside (9)

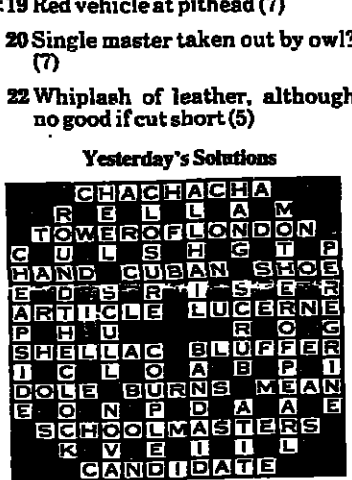
## DOWN

- 19 They don't need much to drink for the opening of Cymbeline's first act (5)
- 21 Assign medical field to fungus disease (7)
- 23 Like the air in Penzance? (7)
- 24 GP Rosie brought out for the skin trouble (7)
- 25 First officer finding divers off ensive (7)
- 26 Slip, perhaps, German turned the wrong way (12)
- 1 Tower encountered around Iran, perhaps (7)
- 2 Do some people deep-gild it? (3-4)

## ACROSS

- 3 Flirting expected in dead marriage (9)
- 4 The Bar's old bar? (5)
- 5 Running-shoe found in simulated cockpit (7)
- 6 Hoe-user turning out to provide fresh digs (7)
- 7 Observe fewer stretches of loch in immaculate condition (12)
- 10 Curmudgeon and p-petulator (5-7)
- 15 Kitchen-tool first taken home by beginner? (3-5)
- 17 Animal doctor would hesitate over an old-timer (7)
- 18 Pleasant outside, our old nurse (7)
- 19 Red vehicle at pithead (7)
- 20 Single master taken out by owl? (7)
- 22 Whiplash of leather, although no good if cut short (5)

## Yesterday's Solutions



## QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1. Volcanic, 5. Triage, 8. Pety, 9. Reunion, 10. Doodled, 11. Fudge, 12. Cutler, 14. Lethal, 17. Niche, 19. Receipt, 22. Scenery, 23. Adorn, 24. Audit, 25. Riposte, DOWN: 1. Vapid, 2. Outpost, 3. Lethal, 4. Stride, 5. Tuffie, 6. Blad, 7. Gentel, 12. Canasta, 13. Everest, 15. Henious, 16. Prayer, 18. Cream, 20. Cramp, 21. Tinge.

## QUICK CROSSWORD

## ACROSS

- 7 Oriental warehouse (6)
- 8 Fixed looks (6)
- 10 Mosaic tile (7)
- 11 Measure (5)
- 12 Row (4)
- 13 Change (5)
- 17 Composite (5)
- 18 Erudite (4)
- 22 Gurkha's knife (5)
- 23 Platform (7)
- 24 Wenken (5)
- 25 Rabbit colony (6)

## DOWN

- 1 Perturb (7)
- 2 Epic poem (7)
- 3 Woolen cloth (5)
- 4 Staying power (7)
- 5 Veracity (5)
- 6 Seize without authority (5)
- 9 Hand-reading (9)
- 14 Supplement to a will (7)
- 15 Collection of books (7)
- 16 Portion (7)
- 19 Flight of geese (5)
- 20 African ruminant (5)
- 21 Customary (5)

## TNUAT HAMAGSHIMIM

Umbrella Organization of Aliya and Youth and Hehalutz Movements

## Second Conference

Jerusalem, Binyamin Ha'uma — Dec. 1-2, 1987 — 10-11 Kiselev 5748 Tuesday, Dec. 1.  
10:30 a.m.—1 p.m. Panel Discussion

"The Vision of Aliya and Fulfillment on the 40th Anniversary of the State of Israel"

Participants: Prof. Joseph Gorni, Tel Aviv University; Mr. Yehuda Dominitz, former Head, Aliya Dept. Gaila Cohen MK, Ran Cohen MK, Rabbi Dr. Elyahu Zini, Rabbi of the Technion, new immigrant from France. Greetings: Mr. Aryeh Dulsin, Chairman, World Zionist Organization.

2-4 p.m.: Plenary Session  
Discussion and review of the movement's activities.

4-6 p.m.: Various nation discussion groups  
Evening of song with composer Nahum Heiman.

8 p.m.: Wednesday, Dec. 2  
8:30-10 a.m.: Discussion groups (continued)  
10 a.m.—1 p.m.: Plenum  
Planning of resolutions for the forthcoming 31st Zionist Congress

2-4 p.m.: Plenum — Summation of the discussions

For details call: 02-716840

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## The Herut-Hatzohar — World Executive

## Gala Opening of the

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The Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir

on Wednesday, December 2, at 7:30 p.m.

in the Beheon Crown Auditorium, the Jerusalem Theatre

— Admission by invitation only —

Details from the Executive, Herut-Hatzohar, Tel. 03-280211

## Tantur Ecumenical Institute

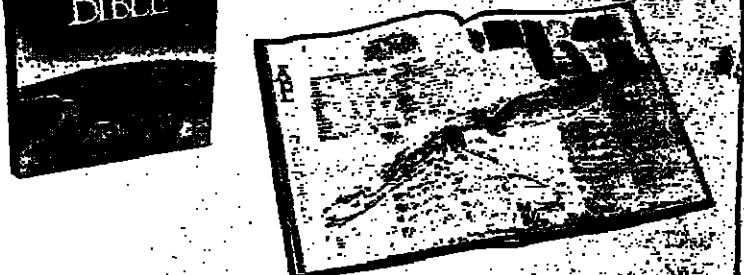
The Tantur Public Lecture, scheduled for Thursday, December 3, 1987, has been cancelled.

The next Tantur Public Lecture is scheduled for Thursday, January 14, 1988 at 4:00 p.m.

Prof. Michele Piccirillo, OFM, will speak on

"The Rediscovery of a Biblical City: Mephaat on the Moab Plateau (Jer. 48:21)"

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## The jubilant premier

BECAUSE A PRESIDENTIAL election is due in the U.S. within less than a year, it is and has for a while been abundantly clear that calling an international conference on Arab-Israeli peace will at best have to await the installation of a new administration not only in Jerusalem but in Washington as well. A lame-duck American president is not prone to take unduly risky initiatives in foreign policy, risky meaning hard of acceptance abroad and controversial at home.

Bespattered as he has been by fallout from the Iran-Contra affair, and by the Stock Market crash, Ronald Reagan needed one likely-to-succeed foreign policy initiative to help vindicate his claim to a respectable place in the national pantheon, and if possible to bequeath the White House to a fellow Republican. The president's somewhat ineluctable choice was the agreement with the Soviets on intermediate-range ballistic missiles.

After its signing by Mr. Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington next week, this agreement will still be subject to ratification by the U.S. Senate. There, its verification provisions and even its underlying principles are certain to undergo the most careful point-by-point scrutiny. Worse, some of the president's best political friends are fairly committed to the rejection of the agreement.

The president will thus have his hands full in the coming months trying to protect his administration's handiwork — and implicitly his own proud contribution to world peace — from legislative death. Neither he nor his senior cabinet aides will have much, if any, time to spare for spurring on a regional Middle East peace conference.

The administration is well aware that, less than ideal as the conference venue is, and evenly split as Israel is over it, it is the only Middle East peace-playground in town. But because the prospect of any major advance on the Middle East peace front is in any case rather distant, the conference proposal does not warrant placing it on the political agenda and possibly rocking the domestic boat in a presidential election year. Any serious effort in this regard will thus have to be suspended until the beginning of 1989, at the earliest.

This much is now reported to have been more-or-less officially confirmed by the new defence secretary, Frank Carlucci, in an off-the-record conversation with a group of American-Jewish leaders representing the Presidents Conference a few days ago.

True, Mr. Carlucci found it advisable to portray the hard-boiled American decision as a function not of domestic considerations but of the need to ensure that the Soviet Union, an expected participant at the peace conference, first proves its desire to help peace along, and of the need to reconcile King Hussein's insistence on the conference idea with Israel's, and America's, belief that only direct talks can produce peaceful results.

The message actually meant to be conveyed by the new secretary of defence, however, was that Washington's business with Moscow during the coming year was already too crammed to include Arab-Israeli affairs, and that pressing a divided Israel government was not considered a worthwhile enterprise.

Should this be considered good news for Israel? As far as Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is concerned, it is the best possible news, and his communications adviser welcomed it fulsomely.

The premier must as well be aware as anyone that, even if the U.S. backed it to the hilt, an international conference could not be held until some present Arab attitudes were significantly modified. But an American freeze on the conference idea spells, for Mr. Shamir, further reprieve from dealing in a practical way with the imperative of a peace of accommodation, and further occasion for dreaming about a Greater Eretz Yisrael.

## THE MORNING AFTER

Exactly forty years after the UN partition resolution it would seem, at first glance, that both Israel and the Palestinians hold fast to their old positions. While Israelis still celebrate the anniversary of this resolution which led to the establishment of the state, the Palestinians seize the date to express their deep resentment against the historic partition.

But a closer look shows that the two sides have, in fact, switched positions on the concept of partition.

In 1947 and 1948 most of Israel's leadership was ready for concessions and agreed to divide the country between Jews and Arabs. But today it is almost taboo to espouse partition. Advocates are dismissed as extreme leftists, while those, like Yitzhak Shamir, who fly the banner of Greater Israel, are deemed to represent the popular consensus.

Amongst Palestinians, on the other hand, partition has gained legitimacy. For some it means establishment of a Palestinian state. Others would accept, or prefer, a partition linking the West Bank and Gaza Strip to Jordan in a confederation. In either case, recognition of the State of Israel in the 1948 borders, once anathema, has become an acceptable consequence.

Maybe this switch has to do with the level of leadership then and now. Forty years ago, David Ben-Gurion, Chaim Weizmann, Moshe Sharett, Moshe Sneh, Moshe Shapira and other Israeli leaders, understood that unless they agreed to major concessions they would miss a historic opportunity.

Forty years later, Moshe Dayan's facile formula, which he himself disowned in 1977 — "better Sharm el-Sheikh without peace than peace without Sharm el-Sheikh" — echoes as the common wisdom.

YEHUDA LITANI

## FIVE HURT

(Continued from Page One)

the Kaddouri school in Tulkarm. Several pupils were arrested.

Some Nablus shopkeepers closed their businesses, though most stores in the city remained open following warnings from the military government that closed shops would be welded shut.

At the Jenin refugee camp protesters hurled stones, petrol bombs and iron bars and constructed barricades of rocks and burning tyres, military sources said. Troops used tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse the protesters. Similar incidents were reported at the Askar, Ein Beit el-Ma and Jelazoun camps. At the Dehaishe camp stones were hurled at Israeli cars.

A petrol bomb was thrown at a military vehicle at the Habla intersection near Kalkiya, but caused no casualties. The intersection was the site of the fatal petrol bomb attack in April on the Moses family of Al-

fei Menashe. Two petrol bombs were thrown at an Israeli car near Kabatija in the northern West Bank, but missed their target.

In the Gaza Strip, a petrol bomb was thrown in Rafah at a vehicle carrying the district IDF commander, but it exploded harmlessly.

Later, two local teenagers were admitted to the Khan Yunis hospital, one with leg wounds, and the other wounded in the abdomen.

At the Jabalya refugee camp near Gaza, girls gathered at a throughfare near their school and threw a petrol bomb at an IDF patrol. The bomb exploded without causing injury.

Pupils left classes and demonstrated in other refugee camp schools, chanting slogans denouncing the partition resolution. Tyres were burned and rocks thrown at motorists at the entrances to Gaza and Khan Yunis, but quiet was restored in the afternoon.

# A triumph of the flea market mentality

Reuven Hammer

WHEN ONE of the kibbutzim opened a flea market on Shabbat last year, there was much discussion and opposition not only from religious elements, but also from many sectors of the population, including the kibbutz movement itself, which felt that this was a lessening of the idealistic standards of the kibbutz and a retreat from Zionist-socialist ideals to a capitalistic pursuit of wealth for its own sake.

It seems to me ironic that the battle to open commercial cinemas in Jerusalem on Shabbat and the recent court decision that a municipality does not have the right to close places of entertainment on Shabbat, have been praised by many of the very same circles that spoke so snidely about the kibbutz.

Indeed, many of them were at the forefront of the battle, utilizing slogans such as "to be a free people," "individual rights" and "freedom from religious coercion."

My assumption is that those fighting for the opening of cinemas on the Sabbath are sincere and believe in what they are saying, with the exception of the owners of commercial places of entertainment, whose motives are much clearer, regardless of what they say: profits.

The businessmen understand what it is all about. It is the triumph of the flea-market mentality, making money, commercialism above all else.

If the issue were really culture, or providing activities on Friday evening for youth who want and need it, the approach would be closer to that of Mayor Kollek (whose perception of the situation remains exceptional to this day) namely, the use of non-profit community organizations, the utilization of truly cultural institutions, the opening of *mainstems*, etc.

FOR THOSE of us who make a living from manufacturing baby foods, diapers or non-breakable bath ducks, it's probably not a good idea to start doing overtime. The assumption that the long TV black-out would be in due time — nine months to be exact — create a baby boom, is false.

It is one of those popular myths that emerges every time something goes dark, as if there were no sex after sunrise and birth control didn't work in the dark. Like so many myths, this one won't go away.

It made its premier appearance a decade ago, nine months after the famous New York black-out when the city's electricity supply failed, plunging the Big Apple into darkness for more than 24 hours.

The myth was first discussed in a leading New York newspaper and the story was quickly picked up worldwide by the media.

More darkness equals more babies was accepted almost as a fact of life.

In their zealotry for total freedom, well-meaning individuals have not given enough thought to the implications of what they are advocating and to the consequences of their triumph. Were they to do so, they might well put their energies into a more creative approach to Shabbat rather than one which simply increases the senseless pursuit of profits that characterizes our civilization.

For what are the implications and the possible consequences of the court decision? Very likely the result will be rampant commercialism seven days a week, the pursuit of the almighty shekel all day, every day.

After all, if the city does not have the right to close commercial cinemas on Shabbat because that is an "unreasonable restriction on individual freedom for religious reasons," what about all places of entertainment, businesses, stores and offices? What exactly can be restricted?

What about the rights of the person who does not want to work on Shabbat, either for religious or for social-cultural reasons? Where will he or she find employment if everything runs on Shabbat as well?

Perhaps we need to enact a law protecting the right of the individual to be employed in any job without having to work on Shabbat, with the exception of essential services which must be run on Shabbat for the common good (i.e., police, hospitals, etc.).

THE REASONING both of those who led the fight and of the judge who ruled that the city by-laws are wrong because they seek to impose religion on the unwilling is understandable, in view of the history of the state and the realities of life here. But it is not the only way to

view the situation.

Unfortunately, the atmosphere of opposition to all aspects of religion and the Jewish tradition, indeed the hatred of religion on the part of an ever-growing number of people, is all too understandable in light of the things that are done in the name of religion by some sectors of the religious population.

Incidents such as the display of abominable posters against the late Yigal Shilo, stone-throwing on Shabbat, bus-station burning, etc., although the work of a small group, can rightly be labelled *hulul HaShem*, and result in an extreme reaction against Judaism.

Unfortunately, there are actions and statements by those representing more significant segments of the religious population which also bring about this hatred: exemptions from army service for men and women; extraordinary sums of money for religious institutions; rulings that Ethiopian Jews require conversion; statements justifying the accidental death of children, and so on.

It is tragic that the positive aspects of Judaism and the positive actions of so many observant Jews who have nothing to do with such activities are obscured and totally ignored in light of the activities of extremists.

THE RESULT of all this is that many traditional values which could play an important part in raising the level of Israeli life cannot be actualized because they are immediately perceived as religious coercion. Is there not also a case to be made for the fact that a community has the right to determine what the atmosphere of public life should be?

## The myth of black-out babies

Ya'acov Friedler

after the black-out.

But even after Eisenman's scientific rebuttal was published, first in *The Jerusalem Post* following a lecture at the Technion, and later in other journals, it is the myth, not his findings, that survived.

In Beersheba, by the way, which certainly has more daylight than New York, Soroka Hospital's maternity ward is now so overcrowded that expectant mothers are assigned stretchers in the corridor. One, returning from the delivery room, where she had produced a bouncing baby, found that an expectant mother had sneaked into her bed.

SO MUCH for the black-out baby boom. Another myth that has been

Could there not be a decision that, just as there is a closing time for businesses, so one day a week is also to be designated for free time and not business time? Cannot a community determine that Shabbat should be different?

I recognize the problem that in the political realities of Israel, it is difficult to know when a community has freely reached such a decision, and when it has been imposed by an extremely small, but vocal, minority through the machinations of coalition politics.

Many of the basic values of Judaism have implications for the community and not only for the individual. Indeed, there may be conflicts between the individual and the community and it takes wisdom, sensitivity, common sense and intelligence to find the correct formula for each community through a decision-making process which is truly democratic, perhaps a referendum. Unfortunately, these qualities are in short supply.

SHABBAT, for example, is a human value much needed by modern man. It is unfortunate that Abraham Joshua Heschel's book, *The Sabbath*, is not known in Israel. Suffice to quote one paragraph:

"To set apart one day for freedom, a day on which we would not use the instruments which have been so easily turned into weapons of destruction, a day for being with ourselves, a day of detachment from the vulgar, of independence of external obligations, a day on which we stop worshipping the idols of technical civilization, a day on which we use no money, a day of armistice in the economic struggle with our fellow men and the forces of nature — is there any institution that holds out a greater hope for man's progress than the Sabbath?"

Obviously much, indeed most, of these ideals cannot and should not be legislated. The true realization of the values of Shabbat and the meaning of Judaism will only come through education and free decision. But what is a Jewish state, aside from a refuge for Jews, if it is not a place in which Jewish values can be actualized? The traditional, religious, origins of these values must not make them automatically illegitimate.

Ironically, it will probably be impossible to do this until the Chief Rabbinate is divested of most of its powers, religious pluralism is officially sanctioned, and the maximum choice and freedom is given to each citizen in his private life. Then, perhaps, Judaism will begin to emerge in its true light and the values for which it stands can be utilized not only in private life, but also in the creation of community life and standards.

We are now harvesting the fruits of decades of religious extremism and coalition politics, for which Labour and Likud are both to blame. Unfortunately, the fruits are bitter and the taste will affect not only the religious extremists, but also the moderates and the population as a whole, which could benefit so greatly from the heritage of Judaism.

For those for whom a traditional Shabbat is still a value — and in Jerusalem they are many — it is so to see this come to an end.

If we could somehow divorce the idea of the realization of Jewish values from the issue of a halachic state and religious coercion, we could begin to combat the flea-market mentality of modern Israeli life and create the humane Jewish state we need.

The writer is dean of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Neveh Schechter, Jerusalem.

of fish, the "stress" was the captivity conditions of the experimentation tanks.

A check of the human birth statistics in Israel after the Six Day and Yom Kippur wars indicates that males accounted for 51.4 per cent of births, nine months after the wars. This confirms to the peacetime rate of up to 52.5 per cent, which is a worldwide average.

Actually, many animals produce slightly more young of one sex, although in many cases, they're female. Horses, for example, produce 98 male colts for every 100 females, and chickens — 95 male chicks for 100 females.

For those Israelis who expect a demographic redress of balance as a result of the blacked-out screens which, as one *Jerusalem Post* reader's letter to the editor put it, gave us more time "doing what comes naturally," their hopes are in vain. The records are against it.

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of *The Jerusalem Post*.

## IDF

(Continued from Page One)

pressed their deep appreciation for Peled's work in forging a united front between the IDF and the civilian population in the face of the terror threat.

Metulla local council chairman Yossi Goldberg, who is chairman of the committee of confrontation-line settlements, said that despite Wednesday's incident they had absolute faith in Peled and the Northern Command's ability to ensure their security.

In his meeting with the Knesset committee in Tel Aviv, Rabin cautioned that the border could not be sealed off hermetically. He praised the men of the Nahal corps as "superb soldiers." He said: "I shall not let heads roll indiscriminately, but appropriate measures will be taken against men who failed to carry out orders."

In the discussion, Ehud Olmert (Likud) said the war against Arab terror was being waged in an "unimaginative manner," and Rafael Eitan (Tzomet) warned that the terrorists were capable of sending over large motorized gliders and not just tiny hang-gliders.

Yosef Burg (National Religious Party) proposed the creation of an ad hoc sub-committee to study the problem of discipline in the IDF.

Benny Shalita (Likud) said that discipline in Nahal would be better if the eight soldiers taken prisoner by terrorists near Bahadun during the Lebanon war while playing shesh-besh, had been court-martialed after their release.

It is learned that the chief of general staff is to hold his key investigation into the affair tomorrow.

## GREEK FM

(Continued from Page One)

world Jewry.)

The disappearance of this community, triggered by the late President Nasser's nationalization of much of the property of the Greek Egyptians, failed to push Greece into normalizing ties with Jerusalem. The continuing, simmering Greek-Turkish conflict (over rights in the Aegean, the Thracian border and Cyprus) focused Athenian minds on the need to retain Arab goodwill. The 20-odd Arab votes in the UN made Israeli-Greek relations, as one Israeli official put it, "a hostage of Cyprus."

In the 1970s, Arab oil power and financial clout, and the opening up of the Arab world as a market for Greek goods, added a new layer of self-interest to Greece's predisposition to keep Israel at arm's length.

Paradoxically, it was the assumption of power in 1981 of Pasok, the radical socialist party headed by Andreas Papandreu which was reportedly financed, while in opposition, by Libya's Colonel Gaddafi, that heralded the thaw in Greek-Israeli relations. Papandreu, historically and ideologically committed to a neutralism bordering on friendship with Moscow, to a deep affinity with the Third World, and to a rejection of NATO, Western bases and membership in the EC, has over the past five years had to make his peace with reality and has astounded his party's radical wing with the depth and tenacity of his pragmatism.

During the past year or so, that pragmatism — in large measure dictated by Greece's traditional geopolitical needs and commitments with respect to Turkey — has started to affect Greek attitudes to Israel as well. Athens believes that to hold its own politically and militarily against Turkey, Greece must consolidate rather than unravel its ties with Washington and Western Europe.

The Papoulas visit, in the eyes of Israel's ambassador to Athens, Moshe Gilboa, represents the "climax" of a steady thaw in relations that began some 18 months ago with a series of reciprocal visits.

Israeli officials acknowledge that Greece's basic positions on the Middle East conflict — support for PLO participation in peace talks, backing for a Palestinian state, condemnation of Israeli settlement in the territories, and support for full Israeli withdrawal from the territories — remain unchanged. But the Greeks "are no longer setting preconditions for an improvement in ties."

The Greek press during the past week has uniformly (with the exception of the Communists) interpreted the Papoulas visit as a major step in the normalization of ties with Israel. But, at the same time, most observers in Jerusalem believe that Athens will now feel obliged to "balance" the visit with some sort of offering to the Arabs. Full normalization of Israeli-Greek relations will not take place smoothly or, necessarily, with dexterity, they believe.

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## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE RETARDED

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — Like everybody else, we were shocked to read what was happening in our children's boarding schools, but we were not surprised. It is only the tip of the iceberg in comparison to what is happening in institutions for the retarded.

What has been done to remedy the situation in these institutions since the dreadful revelations of what had been going on at the Ruhama home for the retarded? Certainly no thorough investigation was carried out in the institutions for the retarded, not even a change of personnel responsible for the dreadful situation.

Investigations similar to the one carried out at the Ruhama home would reveal terrible stories. The tragedy is that the unfortunate in these institutions are not even able to tell of their suffering and the torments they endure.

Who will take on the challenge of uncovering what is happening in those institutions?

YATED

Association for the Rehabilitation of Children with Down's Syndrome Jerusalem.

## THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — I wish to thank you for David Brauner's recent article about the Jewish Museum of Greece.

However, no mention was made of the person who in fact created the museum — Mr. Stavroulakis. He is an archeologist and well-known artist who has dedicated his life to this work. It is through his work that we, as a surviving community in Greece, have been taught to value and preserve what has remained of our heritage.

ROSA BENVENISTE

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## SAVE ANNE POLLARD

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — Since American Jews are usually in the forefront of all humanitarian causes, I cannot understand their silence when it comes to the suffering of Anne Pollard who, by all reports, is in desperate need of proper medical attention in order to save her life. These same Jews who are now so quiet were willing to speak out when Jews suffered in Soviet prisons and at rallies condemned the Soviet authorities for not giving many of the Jewish prisoners medical care.

Why are American Jews not rallying to release Anne Pollard or at least demand that she be hospitalized? Could it be that American Jews really fear for their status and are in the galut despite their loud pronouncements to the contrary?

JOSHUA J. ADLER

Jerusalem.

## OFFENSIVE UTTERINGS

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — I am shocked by MK Verdiger's outrageous words depicting our universities as dens of iniquity where drugs, lawlessness and prostitution are rife (November 19).

I hope that the academic staff and the student organizations will find the proper answer to the offensive utterings of Mr. Verdiger.

Tel Aviv. BARUCH ORGEL

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WITH THIS AD

## ISRAELI RESENTMENT

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*

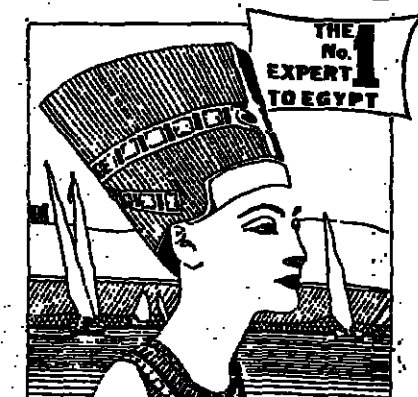
Sir, — Major Legge, in his letter of October 25, "Disappointed (British) visitors," seems not to understand two facts.

One is that the League of Nations mandates awarded to Great Britain and France were manipulated by them for their own nefarious geopolitical purposes.

Two is that the saving of Jewish lives was not an Allied priority during World War II. Otherwise at least several hundred thousand human beings would have survived the Holocaust.

JAMES A. HACK

Southfield, Michigan.



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